

The Global Newspaper Edited and Published in Paris

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 32,609

53/87

PARIS, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1987

Table with exchange rates for various currencies including Algerian, Argentine, Australian, etc.

Missile Project in Trouble

MX Is Plagued By Allegations of Serious Blunders

By Molly Moore Washington Post Service HAWTHORNE, California — It began as just another routine inspection here with an air force official watching Northrop Corp. test a critical part of the MX intercontinental ballistic missile to make sure it could withstand the force of a launch.

Palestinians Find A Generation Gap

The Young, Unlike Their Parents, Are Set on Confronting the Israelis

By Thomas L. Friedman New York Times Service JERUSALEM — Behind the Palestinian riots of the past few weeks is a story about fathers and sons — Palestinian fathers and the sons over whom they may have lost control.

sons anymore. The sons wear their arrests, their prison records and their wounds with bravado. Where their fathers were ready to soften their political edges, maybe even make compromises with the Israelis, the sons only seem to know the dialogue of the stone and the politics of rage.



Relatives clasp hands with Palestinians on their way to trial in Gaza on Monday after recent disturbances.

Israel Angry at Foreign Reports on Riots

By John Kifner New York Times Service JERUSALEM — Israeli leaders are vocal in their anger at the media coverage they have received abroad, particularly in the United States, during the more than two weeks of Palestinian disturbances in which at least 21 protesters were shot to death by the army.

The occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip were quiet again Monday under a strong military presence. In Gaza, Western relief workers said, a curfew has been lifted on the Jabalya refugee camp, although there are still heavy military patrols.

Newspapers here have been particularly concerned about the mixed reaction from the U.S. Jewish community from which Israel derives considerable political and financial support.

The cracks in the once-solid wall of major Jewish leaders willing to align themselves with whatever positions were in favor of Israel have been growing in recent years, the officials said Monday that a statement was deemed necessary because of the continuing sharp decline of the U.S. currency.

Khost Battle Rages On, Rebels Say

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Fighting continued Monday along the mountain road between Gardez and Khost, the besieged garrison town in Afghanistan that is the focus of one of the biggest battles in the eight-year-long Afghan conflict, rebel and diplomatic sources said.

European Allies on Edge Over U.S.-Spanish Talks

By Jim Hoagland Washington Post Service PARIS — Spain's determination to force the United States to withdraw the 72 U.S. F-16 fighter-bombers stationed in that country is creating significant problems for the European allies of both nations as well as for Washington and Madrid.



CONVOY — Two minesweepers preceding the reflagged Kuwaiti tanker Gas King, accompanied by a U.S. warship, through the southern Gulf on Monday. Meanwhile, the six nations of the Gulf Cooperation Council approved a pact on security. Page 6.

Kiosk 8 Iranians Sent From Belgrade

BELGRADE (Reuters) — Eight Iranians who threatened to commit suicide if Yugoslavia deported them were dragged kicking and screaming on board a flight to Dubai on Monday night, witnesses said.

Hebe Dorsey Dies at 62; Fashion Editor at IHT

International Herald Tribune PARIS — Hebe Dorsey, 62, fashion editor of the International Herald Tribune for nearly two decades, died at the American Hospital in Neuilly on Sunday after a long fight against cancer.

Catholic University Tests Polish Party's Tolerance

By John Tagliabue New York Times Service LUBLIN, Poland — Lenin probably never wanted them to found a Catholic university. But when he ordered that a seminary in St. Petersburg be closed in 1918, the faculty migrated to this pleasant Polish town and founded what became the only Catholic university — for that matter, the only private university — in the East bloc.

Nowhere in Communist Europe is the Roman Catholic Church so intertwined with society as in Poland, and the university affords Poland's church a training school as it searches for a role in dispelling a national crisis of the spirit that set in after martial law was declared in 1981. But the school also tests tolerance toward private groups that march to another drummer than the party's.

workers, youths — and the authorities don't crush them, but tolerate them," said Wieslaw Chrzanoski, dean of the law school. "In my opinion, the social pressure of such small groups gives the sense that it may be possible for the party at last to accept some form of pluralism."

There are five faculties — theology, philosophy, law, the humanities and social sciences — and the school defines its role as provider of leaders for the Roman Catholic Church. Most senior church officials are alumni. Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński, the primate in the tense postwar years, was graduated from the law school. Cardinal Karol Wojtyła, now Pope John Paul II, lectured in the philosophy department.



A new gilded age in decoration is bringing back items like this ornate mirror. GENERAL NEWS Japan's 1988 budget provides for a big spending rise. Page 6. Continuing violence left 32 black South Africans dead in Natal Province. Page 5. BUSINESS/FINANCE Sante Fe Southern Pacific Corp. said it would sell its Southern Pacific railroad to Rio Grande Industries Inc. Page 9. Dow close: DOWN 56.70 The dollar in New York: DM £ Yen FF 1.5965 1.8615 123.60 54175

Dollar Skids to New Lows

U.S. Speaks Out For Stability, but Stocks Plunge

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK — Continuing a decline that began last week, the dollar plunged Monday to new postwar lows against major currencies. The drop prompted a strong statement from the White House that the Reagan administration remained opposed to any further drop in the value of the dollar.

Has the dollar fallen enough? G-7 assurances aside, the debate continues. Page 13. hi hard, with the Dow Jones industrial average of 30 stocks plunging 56.70 to close at 1,942.97. The drop was the Dow's worst one-day loss since Dec. 3 (Page 2).

European Allies on Edge Over U.S.-Spanish Talks

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WORLD BRIEFS

Radical Units Alarm Afghan Resistance

Fundamentalists Accused of Banditry And Murder of Western Aid Workers

By Edward Girardet
Special to the Herald Tribune
PESHAWAR, Pakistan — International relief organizations and moderate Afghan resistance groups are growing increasingly alarmed by the actions of radical Afghan rebels, who they say are campaigning to strengthen their own positions by banditry, murder of aid workers and journalists, and the undermining of other guerrilla groups.

Early last autumn, fundamentalist Afghan guerrillas hijacked a 96-horse caravan accompanied by 10 French doctors and aid workers traveling through the mountains of northern Afghanistan. On their way to relieve two clandestine hospitals, the aid teams were bringing a year's supply of medicine as well as cash for villagers to buy food in areas controlled by rebels fighting Soviet and Afghan troops.

The attackers held the French and their Afghan guides, members of a rival resistance group, for 10 days before releasing them, minus their horses and equipment. What concerned the French most of all, however, was that the guerrillas, who belonged to extremist factions led by the exiled Afghan leaders Gulbuddin Hekmatyar and Abdul Rasoul Sayaf, had begun negotiating with a local pro-government militia group to hand them over to the Soviet-backed Kabul regime.

According to letters smuggled back to Pakistan, a doctor of the Paris-based Médecins sans Frontières (Doctors without Borders) maintained that the guerrillas finally decided against it because of the bad publicity it might provoke.

"But the mere fact that they negotiated with the government was worrying enough," noted a French relief coordinator in the Pakistani border town of Peshawar.

Mr. Hekmatyar's faction of the Hezb-i-Islami organization is among the most frequently mentioned extremist groups bent on improving its own position by exploiting others. Arab Wahabi, or Islamic Zealots, too, have been pressuring ordinary Afghans to adopt a more radical stance and expel all non-Muslim foreigners, notably Western relief workers and journalists.

"They are trying to turn Afghans, who are a simple, religious people, into extremists, which they are not," said Dr. Bernard Kouchner, head of the French Médecins du Monde (Doctors of the World), one of about a dozen Western relief agencies involved in cross-border humanitarian operations.

The United States, which has supplied an estimated \$715 million of military and humanitarian aid to the resistance over the past fiscal year, has come under increasing criticism for what many observers consider to be support of extremist groups.

According to Western observers and aid sources, the Pakistanis have long favored the fundamentalist Pushtun parties over other more moderate Islamic or nationalist organizations. Over the years, they have channeled the bulk of official outside assistance, which includes backing from Saudi Arabia, China and other countries, to such groups.

Mr. Hekmatyar's Hezb-i-Islami is said to have received more than a third of this aid and was the first to receive the highly effective U.S.-made Stinger missile. Such support, critics argue, does not necessarily serve Western, or for that matter, Afghan interests.

U.S. officials in Pakistan refuse to comment on their aid operations to the resistance. Nevertheless, Mr. Hekmatyar's star appears to be waning. Some Pakistani officials are becoming increasingly irritated with his persistent divisive actions. There are also indications that U.S. support for Hezb-i-Islami is being reduced.

Since the early stages of the eight-year-long Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, observers maintain, Mr. Hekmatyar's Hezb-i-Islami has repeatedly sought to torpedo guerrilla operations or humanitarian activities under the auspices of rival parties. There have been numerous reported incidents of Hezb-i-Islami groups pulling out at the last minute of coordinated resistance operations, leaving flanks dangerously exposed to Soviet and Afghan government forces.

Direct orders from Mr. Hekmatyar in Peshawar to field commanders not to cooperate with rivals has often provoked bloody clashes causing a virtual state of civil war in certain parts of the country, notably the north. Hezb-i-Islami officials deny such allegations, saying this is KGB propaganda or character assassination by enemies of the party. Yet, observers and resistance sources, including moderate Hezb-i-Islami commanders disillusioned with Mr. Hekmatyar's tactics, fear such incidents are playing into the hands of the Soviet Union.

Some detractors have accused Hezb-i-Islami outright of links with the Soviet authorities. Others, hesitant to go so far, argue that the party's activities amount to implicit cooperation.

"The Hezb seems to spend more time disrupting other resistance activities than fighting the Russians," a Western diplomat said.

Observers recently back from Afghanistan note that two American journalists, Lee Shapiro and Jim Lindalos, traveling with Hezb-i-Islami and reported killed last October, may have died in an internecine guerrilla clash and not, as is claimed by Hezb-i-Islami officials, in a Soviet or government ambush.

French relief groups also maintain that one of their aid coordinators, Thierry Niquet, on a "cash for food" mission to the north last year, was murdered and robbed by a Hezb-i-Islami commander.



In Manila, a woman sought missing relatives among the coffins in stadium that has been converted into a morgue.

Philippine Ferry Toll May Exceed 2,100

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
MANILA — An official investigation into last week's Philippine maritime disaster opened here on Monday as a tally conducted among the relatives of those missing showed that more than 2,100 people may have died in what may be the world's worst peacetime shipping accident.

An official of the firm that owned the ferry MV Doña Paz, which sank Dec. 20 after colliding with the oil tanker MT Victor in the Tablas Straits 110 miles (178 kilometers) southeast of Manila, admitted to a board of inquiry that the manifest listing 1,622 people aboard was incomplete.

In other testimony, Captain Melcio Barranco of a nearby ferry, the MV Don Claudio, told the board of inquiry that the flames were so huge he could not make out, even with binoculars, either the Doña Paz or the Victor.

Captain Barranco spoke to the Philippine Coast Guard Board of Marine Inquiry as it began a formal inquiry into the collision.

An estimated 1,630 people were listed as missing and presumed dead in the disaster. There are 26 confirmed survivors — 24 passengers of the Doña Paz, which was authorized to carry 1,518 passengers, and two of Victor's 13 crewmen. The Coast Guard said 133 bodies had been recovered so far.

Ferries in this nation of islands routinely leave ports overloaded because of a shortage of ships. Grieving relatives of the victims, meanwhile, thronged a Manila basketball stadium converted into a cavernous funeral parlor, filling up "information sheets" for every missing passenger. At least 2,178 sheets were filed by Monday, a coordinator said.

Spain to Seek ETA Chief's Extradition

MADRID (Reuters) — Spain will seek the extradition of a Basque separatist leader whose arrest in France last week dealt the separatist group ETA a major blow, an Interior Ministry spokesman said Monday. He said Ignacio Pujana Alberdi, 26, was wanted in connection with at least two killings attributed to ETA before he fled to France in 1984. The separatist organization's spokesman said Mr. Pujana had become the separatist organization's military chief after Santiago Arrospeide was detained in France in October. He said that Mr. Pujana had organized the attack this month on a Civil Guard barracks in Zaragoza in which 11 persons died. Spain had requested that Mr. Arrospeide be handed over, the spokesman said, and has 40 days to prepare a request for Mr. Pujana's extradition.

Police Quell a Protest in Bangladesh

DHAKA, Bangladesh (Reuters) — Riot policemen dispersed hundreds of opposition demonstrators Monday outside the office of the main opposition party, the Awami League. An unspecified number of activists were injured. Twenty-one opposition parties have organized a strike for Tuesday, the latest action in their campaign against President Hussain Mohammed Ershad. The police said they were prepared to stop any opposition attempt to disrupt law and order or create violence during the strike, the 16th since the campaign against General Ershad began Nov. 10.

French Free Kanak Separatist Leader

NOUMEA, New Caledonia (Reuters) — Yeiweine Yeiweine, a Kanak separatist leader arrested on Dec. 22 and accused of incitement to violence, was released Monday on probation. Mr. Yeiweine, deputy leader of the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front, said he was convinced that his release was a political decision made in Paris to head off a serious clash with Kanak separatists. "They have no other argument than locking people up," he said, comparing the situation to "that of the French under the Nazi occupation, when they were arrested in the middle of the night and locked away."

Rebel Base Seized, Mozambique Says

MAPUTO, Mozambique (Reuters) — Mozambique said Monday that its troops captured a major rebel base 140 miles (220 kilometers) north of Maputo on Christmas Eve. The Maputo daily Noticias reported that the camp, containing 1,000 huts, was in thick forest near a lake at Nhalala, 100 miles east of the border with South Africa. Noticias said that 18 rebels died in the fighting. It said the base was the springboard for attacks on Mozambique's main north-south highway. About 400 people were killed during October and November in ambushes near the capital that the government blamed on the rebel Mozambican National Resistance.

Hart Will Get U.S. Campaign Funds

WASHINGTON (AP) — Gary Hart's campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination received help Monday when the Federal Election Commission ruled he was eligible for \$100,000 of federal matching funds. It was the first installment of what could be nearly \$1 million from the U.S. Treasury. Mr. Hart re-entered the race two weeks ago. He withdrew in May following reports that he had spent a weekend alone with a model in his Washington home.

Tunisia and Libya Are to Restore Ties

TUNIS (Reuters) — Tunisia and Libya have decided to restore diplomatic relations that were broken off more than two years ago, the official Tunisian news agency reported Monday. Tunisia cut ties with Libya in September 1985 after Libya expelled more than 30,000 Tunisian workers. Tunis accused Tripoli of fomenting subversion in Tunisia. The agency said the Tunisian and Libyan governments soon would issue a statement to announce the decision. Consular ties were resumed and the border was reopened in October.

Moscow Police Gain Expertise in Quelling Protests

By Celestine Bohlen
Washington Post Service
MOSCOW — Like most unofficial demonstrations in Moscow recently, the latest was over a robbery — another victim of the swift and thorough crackdown on public dissent here. About half of the dozen people who planned to protest in front of the General Staff Building on Saturday, the eve of the anniversary of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, were detained as they set out from their homes. The others were picked up by the police before they had a chance to unfurl their banners.

Now, the authorities seem mostly concerned about events in public places. An unofficial human-rights seminar held earlier this month was denied access to local banquet halls, but the meetings in private apartments were unhindered, though kept under surveillance. Soviet and Western observers note that in the new atmosphere of openness proclaimed by Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the authorities are still showing more flexibility than they did in the past, when any kind of dissident activity usually drew a jail term. So far in Moscow in the past year, no protester has been charged, tried or imprisoned for a long period.

MX: Missile Program Is Plagued by Allegations of Fraud and Shoddy Workmanship

(Continued from Page 1)
The MX production problems, viewed by some congressional leaders as a Pentagon failure to monitor its costly weapons programs, could affect other major programs, with Congress imposing tighter controls over several expensive new weapons systems.

Some congressional leaders charge that the MX difficulties reflect a recurrent flaw in the Reagan defense buildup — a rush to meet politically imposed development and production deadlines at the expense of quality workmanship.

Such concerns also have put Northrop, a major defense contractor, under the political microscope. Its problems with the MX guidance system and similar problems in its production of a part of the Air-Launched Cruise Missile have provoked intense scrutiny of Northrop's largest project, the Advanced Technology Bomber, or Stealth program, estimated to cost \$39 billion.

Northrop Electronics Division is in Hawthorne, California, a Los Angeles suburb. Its main product is the MX's electronic brain, a guidance system called the inertial measurement unit. It is a basketball-sized beryllium ball crammed with 13,401 fragile parts. Each unit costs \$5.8 million.

Although the division accounts for only 6 percent of the company's business, it has been considered the key to Northrop's efforts to broaden its reputation beyond that of an aircraft manufacturer. Within three years, the division ballooned from 500 to almost 5,000 employees to carry out what grew into \$1.6 billion in contracts for the guidance unit.

But Northrop officials now say the electronics division was not ready to switch from being a research lab to a production facility. Congressional leaders say the air force, which documented many of the problems as early as 1981, shares the blame for not acting quickly to correct deficiencies. Some congressmen accuse the service of being more concerned with politically inspired production schedules than quality weapons, allegations the air force denies.

The Justice Department and air force are investigating allegations of financial improprieties, cost mischarging, double billing and time-card alterations — abuses believed to have cost the air force millions of dollars. Northrop has acknowledged some allegations, including cost mischarging, and returned about \$1.4 million to the government.

The company is the subject of a civil fraud suit filed by the Justice Department, at least four civil lawsuits filed under the federal fraudulent claims act, and 10 investigations by various Pentagon agencies.

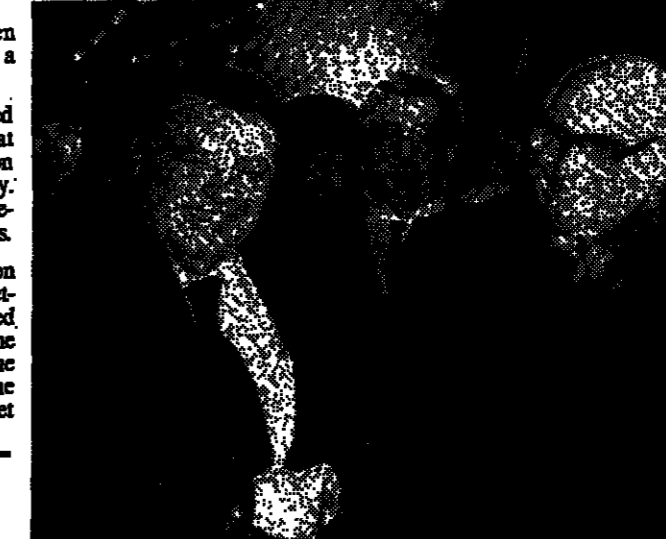
A Vietnamese Avers Cambodia Stress

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service
BANGKOK — A Vietnamese military officer writing in an army journal has acknowledged that Hanoi's enemies are waging "fierce and complicated" psychological battles in Cambodia.

The article, which first appeared in July in the Vietnamese language, has since been translated by the British Broadcasting Corp.'s foreign monitoring service. It asserted that psychological warfare in Cambodia was aimed at splitting the alliance between Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos, and in particular the "militant solidarity" between the military forces of Cambodia and Vietnam.

Vietnam, which by diplomatic estimates has about 140,000 soldiers in Cambodia, says its forces will be withdrawn by 1990, leaving the country's defense to local troops but allowing for the return of the Vietnamese in an emergency. Colonel Dinh's article expresses implicit concern about the weakness of nationalist propaganda and skillful subversion, suggesting that they were more vulnerable to the resistance than either Phnom Penh or Hanoi has been willing to acknowledge.

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Franz Josef Strauss, left, being welcomed by Alexei K. Antonov, a deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Strauss May Plead for Rust's Release

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Premier Franz Josef Strauss of Bavaria flew his Cessna plane to Moscow on Monday for a visit focusing on economic issues but tinged with speculation he might appeal for the release of Mathias Rust, the young West German pilot who landed a light plane in Red Square in May. A spokesman for the West German Embassy, Alexander Allardt, said Mr. Strauss had been at the controls when he flew into Moscow but he declined to comment on reports that he would appeal to the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, for Mr. Rust's release. Mr. Rust was sentenced to four years in a labor camp. Mr. Rust is awaiting transfer from Moscow's Lefortovo prison to an ordinary-regime labor camp. The West German radio said his parents, who visited him before Christmas, had asked Mr. Strauss to plead for his early release.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Beijing Subway Link Is Completed

BEIJING (AP) — The last stretch of track needed for the Beijing subway to circle the city went into service Monday at the Fixingmen station on the city's southwest side. The 1,180-foot (360-meter) stretch of track that opened Monday simplifies transfers from trains circling the city to trains bound for the western suburbs. A partial subway system was first opened to the public in 1980, and 10 miles (16 kilometers) of track forming a partial loop around the center of the city were opened in 1984.

Swiss See Slim Hope of Holiday Snow

DAVOS, Switzerland (AP) — The Swiss Federal Snow Research Institute reported Monday that there was little chance of snow before the weekend as three weeks of mild weather continued. "We don't expect any snowfall before New Year," said Paul Fohler, director of the institute's avalanche warning service. "Skiing is fair to good above 2,000 meters (6,600 feet). But the long slides into the valley currently are not possible."

Storms closed airports or delayed flights Monday in Chicago; Denver; Cheyenne, Wyoming; Sioux Falls, South Dakota; Des Moines, Iowa; and Atlanta. Service was halted Monday on the international train line between La Paz, Bolivia, and Tucuman, Argentina, and 200 passengers were evacuated from a train after floodwaters on the Reyes River endangered a bridge near the northern Argentine city of Salta, the authorities said. Czechoslovakia has established its first joint venture for tourism to build hotels and reconstruct old ones, Ceteke news agency said. A contract founding the new company, Hotelinvest, was signed Monday in Prague by the Czechoslovak tourist enterprise CEDOK, which holds 51 percent of the company, and the Austrian construction firm of Wampet, which holds 49 percent. (Reuters)

Correction

Because of an editing error, a headline in one edition of the IHT of Dec. 18 referred to an airport runway collision in New York. As a later edition noted, the collision occurred in Kansas City.

Advertisement for Isle of Jura Single Malt Scotch Whisky. The ad features a bottle of whisky and text describing the product as 'The flavour of an island in a single malt'. It also includes contact information for Gramercy Park Hotel and University Degree programs.

Advertisement for University Degree programs. It lists various degrees such as Bachelor's, Master's, and Doctorate, and provides contact information for Pacific Western University in Los Angeles, California.

Advertisement for Kim Young Sam Joins in Blaming Himself in Defeat. The ad discusses the political situation in South Korea and mentions the Associated Press.

Advertisement for Gramercy Park Hotel. The ad describes the hotel as a distinguished 500-room hotel overlooking Gramercy Park. It lists amenities like an excellent restaurant, cocktail lounge, piano bar, and room service. It also provides contact information and rates.

BRIEFS

Chief's Extrajudicial
 ... with the extradition of ...
 ... Ministry spokesman ...
 ... was wanted in connection ...
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Protest in Bangladesh
 ... the ...

Bank Separates Leads

ed. Mozambique Set

S. Campaign Fund

by a Are to Restore

Head for Rust's Release

WFI UPDATE

Hope of Holiday

THERE'S MORE TO OLYMPUS

There is no question: Olympus nowadays ranks among the leading camera suppliers both in Europe and throughout the world. And in the category of the new intelligent compact 35 mm viewfinder cameras, the weatherproof AF-1 is one of the best-selling in Europe. The reason for this success - in an increasingly competitive market - is based on one simple fact: product quality and design.

Three typical examples: The AF-1 is equipped with an innovative constant voltage, coreless motor - this guarantees more precise exposure times than ever before. Or take the shutter, built with only 20 parts, where 100 parts are required in conventional cameras. Or the integrated circuits, specially designed

by Olympus for the AF-1 control unit. To sum it up: perfectly simple, simply perfect.

But there's more: No other flexible medical endoscopes are used more widely for diagnostics and therapy throughout the world than those manufactured by Olympus. ... and more: from conservation to Concorde; no other industrial fiberscopes are used more widely throughout the world than those manufactured by Olympus. And from primary school classrooms to ultra-modern research institutes, no other microscopes can be found more often worldwide than those manufactured by Olympus.

There is no question: There's more to Olympus. What can you expect in future from a company which creates and uses the latest advances in technology to do more for

mankind? If you would like to know, we will send you our 1987 Annual Report. Olympus Optical Co. (Europe) GmbH, Wendenstrasse 14-16, 2000 Hamburg 1, W. Germany.



Small picture: Printed circuit board.
 Large picture: The weatherproof Olympus AF-1.

OLYMPUS
 SCIENCE FOR LIFE

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Bullets and Empty Bowls

The latest report from Ethiopia by Blaine Harden, a Washington Post correspondent, makes plain that behind a facade of true relief efforts by the government and its regional challengers in Eritrea and Tigray, a deadly civil war continues to be waged.

the principal food donor, and other donors are called upon every year or two to pitch in to save millions of lives. They do so, but relief efforts by the government and its regional challengers in Eritrea and Tigray, a deadly civil war continues to be waged.

Now the Seven Must Act

The Group of Thirty-Three is closer to reality than the Group of Seven. The seven are the nations that lead the Western world, and have just proclaimed again that they will stabilize the dollar and otherwise repair the "underlying economic fundamentals" — deficits in the United States, slow growth in Europe and Japan.

Prize winners, to reassess global conditions. Their conclusion: Measures to narrow America's budget and trade deficits, and to spur growth in West Germany and Japan "do not go nearly far enough."

AIDS and the Physician

Until recently, before vaccines and antibiotics, practicing medicine was a much more dangerous business. Physicians faced considerable risk of catching infectious diseases from patients, in epidemics, many died.

any student, trainee or doctor in a teaching hospital who refused care to AIDS patients should be expelled or dismissed.

Other Comment

Congressional Overreaction
Congressional anger over Japanese protectionism on construction contracts is understandable, but the resultant sanctions written into the U.S. budget bill — barring Japanese bidding on any U.S. federal construction programs — are the wrong way to seek a solution to the problem.

The Danger in the Gulf Grows
The danger of an explosion in the Gulf is far greater than it was 12 months ago. Moreover, there is no indication that the tankers themselves, or their crews, are safer as a result of the American initiatives.

Why INF Verification Is No Fool's Game

By William E. Burrows

NEW YORK — President Reagan's signing of the treaty to eliminate short- and intermediate-range nuclear missiles makes him the seventh consecutive chief executive to acknowledge that such agreements are adequately verifiable.

Such reasoning leaves open the possibility that Moscow is manufacturing tens of thousands of nuclear warheads on the far side of the moon, that every church steeple in the country conceals an intercontinental ballistic missile, that midlevel Soviet submarines clandestinely assembled in Toronto are positioned on the bottom of Lake Ontario waiting for War Day and that gas canisters disguised as dead rats are leaking deadly poisons in the bowels of every subway in America. Prove it ain't so.

When the White House charges the Kremlin with arms control violations, it is implicit either that the Americans are lying or that surveillance is up to the task of monitoring the agreements.



The writer, who directs the science writing program at New York University, is author of a book on space espionage and security. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Verifiable, Perhaps, but No Treaty Is Self-Enforcing

By Antonia Handler Chayes and Abram Chayes

WASHINGTON — Commentary on the INF treaty has properly emphasized the extraordinary advances in the arrangements for verifying compliance with its provisions.

other cooperative measures are referred to Nuclear Risk Reduction Centers, a different entity created by a different agreement for a different purpose: to reduce the risk of accidental nuclear war.

The solution is not to turn our backs on experience, but to build on it. Existing institutions should be strengthened and professionalized. The dispute-resolution functions under all nuclear arms control treaties should be consolidated.

The Opponents of Contra Aid Are Grasping at Straws

By Robert S. Leiken

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — The dramatic disclosures by the Sandinist defense minister, Humberto Ortega Saavedra, and by Major Roger Miranda Bengoechea, a Sandinist defector, have opponents of aid to the contras grasping at straws.

Nicaraguan working group, just as previous protocols were negotiated. Major Miranda, who until October sat on the Sandinist Party's 90-man Central Committee, says that the protocol's signing in Moscow early next year is a foregone conclusion.

have built a formidable "defensive" army that anti-war activists can cite to avert "another Vietnam." Major Miranda added that the Sandinists hoped to turn Central American governments against Washington and are prepared to bomb targets in unwarmed Costa Rica and to take U.S. hostages.

A Choice of Two Futures: War, or Peace

THOUGH nothing in Major Miranda's disclosures departs significantly from Nicaragua's national security policy over the past several years, projected into the 1990s it conjures up a grim image of Central America caught in an arms race, each nation seeing in its neighbors a threat to its own security.

The report of Nicaragua's planned buildup also highlights the urgency of expanding the Central American negotiations to include security issues such as the size of regional armies, the sophistication of their weapons and the presence of foreign troops and advisers.

The writer, editor of two books on Central America, is a visiting scholar at Harvard University. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

At Summits, The Eyes May Not Have It

By Allen Weinstein

BOSTON — Now that summit fever has broken and Washington has returned to the prosaic task of governance, a reckoning has begun, the results of which are certain to affect planning for next year's Reagan-Gorbachev meeting.

Should summit meetings become annual events despite other tensions affecting American-Soviet relations? Most participants — a bipartisan contingent — supported the idea of annual meetings, though not necessarily the corollary: that they would moderate subsequent Soviet aggression in situations that do not involve direct U.S.-Soviet confrontation.

Regularizing the relationship at the top, in short, is its own reward. If Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev meet on schedule in Moscow next spring, they will have seen one another each year of Mr. Reagan's second term. This may create a difficult precedent for the next president to ignore.

Can personal bonds forged between leaders distort the clear pursuit of America's national interests? Mr. Billington observed that, all too often, presidents have tried to negotiate with Soviet leaders "as if they were Canadians" — as fellow designers and not the products, however charming, of a rigidly authoritarian society.

Some recalled the delight Americans expressed in 1959 at discovering the "humanity" of Nikita Khrushchev during his U.S. tour, a response different in intensity but not in kind from the response to the Gorbachevs. Caution expressed by the historian Gaddis Smith spoke for the group: "Don't rely on the power of personality."

Thus, there was agreement that substantive and specific points under negotiation normally should be settled in presummary exchanges between U.S. and Soviet officials, not in meetings between the two leaders. A summit should not be an occasion for haggling but an opportunity to set the mood and boundaries of dialogue.

Are we witnessing a historic juncture in East-West relations? The scholars and earlier summit practitioners agreed that the latest meeting indeed represented a "historic juncture" if only because, as Columbia University's Robert Legvold observed, "We have gotten to a point in the Soviet leadership's understanding of the outside world where there is a very real potential for improvement in managing the relationship."

Although Mr. Gorbachev's impressive style of leadership was widely recognized, older hands such as Walt Rostow and Robert Bowie noted parallels with earlier Soviet attempts to reform leadership and society, both after Stalin's death in 1953 and during the Khrushchev era.

For Americans, Mr. Bowie argued, with much support around the table, "the proper stance is agnostic." He said Americans should explore, in summit meetings and by other diplomatic means, "to what extent change is happening and whether [we] can facilitate change" in the Soviet Union.

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By Allen Weinstein

BOSTON — Now that summit fever has broken and Washington has returned to the prosaic task of governance, a reckoning has begun, the results of which are certain to affect planning for next year's Reagan-Gorbachev meeting.

Should summit meetings become annual events despite other tensions affecting American-Soviet relations? Most participants — a bipartisan contingent — supported the idea of annual meetings, though not necessarily the corollary: that they would moderate subsequent Soviet aggression in situations that do not involve direct U.S.-Soviet confrontation.

Regularizing the relationship at the top, in short, is its own reward. If Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev meet on schedule in Moscow next spring, they will have seen one another each year of Mr. Reagan's second term. This may create a difficult precedent for the next president to ignore.

Can personal bonds forged between leaders distort the clear pursuit of America's national interests? Mr. Billington observed that, all too often, presidents have tried to negotiate with Soviet leaders "as if they were Canadians" — as fellow designers and not the products, however charming, of a rigidly authoritarian society.

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Violent I

OPINION

The Well-Known Mr. X Joins The U.S. Presidential Race

By Tom Wicker

MY fellow Americans: As the new year is about to begin, I'm announcing my candidacy for president of the United States because I don't think any of the 13 people already running have offered you the kind of hope and vision that you are looking for.



Some other candidates are standing up for new taxes. I stand for investing in the economy rather than taking money out of it; but I'll stand and fight for one new tax: on the astronomical interest cost of loans to promote unproductive mergers, takeovers and buyouts.

The Best Gift for Christmas, And for a Boy a Best Friend

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — This year Jonathan is 15, got the greatest gift that can be given: a friend. The fact that this friend, a large dog, did not need to be wrapped is but one of its merits.

Reality and Facts in 1917

Regarding the opinion column "Gorbachev's Two Faces: Realities to Reckon With" (Dec. 15) by Anthony Lewis:

the czar in March 1917 proved satisfactory to almost none of the major political groups in the old empire and it most certainly could not have lasted, as long as it continued the "bourgeois" war.

A Good Word for 'Dictée'

Regarding "La Dictée: The Magnificent Obsession of French Education" (Dec. 22):

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini has been able to defy it knowing that he can do so with the support of the general public.

Resolving Resolution 598

F. Mobehtbi (Letters, Dec. 18) has missed the very points raised by Mehرداد Khonsari (Letters, Nov. 27) on an important issue of national magnitude in Iran.

As a Tibetan deprived of my birthright and homeland, I feel deeply helpless when my brothers and sisters were being beaten and killed not long ago in Tibet.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

communities of the free world and their leaders to help us to stop the sociocultural genocide in my homeland.

A Korea-Liberia Similarity

I was surprised to learn from reading "In Seoul, Woman Shakes Up Politics" (Nov. 27) that we, the people of the Bassa tribe of Liberia, have a custom in common with the Korean people.

A Tibetan's Thank-You

As a Tibetan deprived of my birthright and homeland, I feel deeply helpless when my brothers and sisters were being beaten and killed not long ago in Tibet.

GENERAL NEWS



While violence erupted among blacks elsewhere in Natal Province, blacks and whites shared swimming facilities in Durban, on the coast of Natal, where all but two beaches have been opened to all races by the municipal authorities.

In Guinea, the Economy Thrives on Liberalization

By James Brooke New York Times Service CONAKRY, Guinea — For years, Ibrahim Camara dreamed of opening a carpentry workshop to make chairs to sell to his neighbors.

A Violent Holiday for South Africa Blacks

JOHANNESBURG — Thirty-two blacks died during the Christmas holidays in one of the worst bouts of violence in South Africa this year, the police reported Monday.

Kenya and Uganda Agree to End Frontier Dispute

By Blaine Harden Washington Post Service NAIROBI — The presidents of Kenya and Uganda, whose security forces faced off earlier this month in three days of bloody fighting, met on Monday and agreed to end a cross-border dispute that has damaged Uganda's economy while pushing the countries toward war.

Advertisement for METAXA brandy, featuring a bottle and a glass. Text includes 'METAXA', 'WORLD'S No. 1 BRANDY', 'IN DUTY FREE', and 'DC-9 Cracks After Landing'.

Japan's '88 Budget, 56,700 Billion Yen, Pumps Spending

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

TOKYO — The Japanese government approved on Monday a budget of 56,700 billion yen (\$461 billion) for 1988 that provides for the biggest spending increase in six years.

Senior officials, feeling under intense pressure from the United States to expand the Japanese economy, pointed to the overall 4.8 percent increase as evidence that they were meeting overseas demands.

In particular, the officials noted the 7.250 billion yen set aside for public works, an important category affecting domestic demand. That amount, they said, is equivalent to a 20-percent rise from a year ago.

While that is true, it is not clear that, on balance, there will be any increase at all. That is because last year's original budget was bolstered by an uncommonly large supplementary allocation a few months later, which brought total spending on public projects for the year to the same level of \$3.7 billion now being proposed for 1988.

A supplementary budget is likely to come in 1988, too. But it is not guaranteed. Even less certain is that the public-works component will be augmented significantly. Therefore, that nominal increase of 20 percent could be whittled, in the most extreme case, to zero.

The Japanese budget, which covers the fiscal year that begins April 1, has become a major concern for the United States and its allies as they press Tokyo to be more aggressive in helping to expand global economic growth. As a result, the Japanese increasingly are constructing their budgets with one eye on domestic needs and the other on overseas reaction.

A senior Foreign Ministry official used expressions such as "our international responsibilities" and "international harmony" as he explained details of the new budget to foreign journalists Monday.

A sign of Japan's concern for its international reputation was the relatively large increase, 6.5 percent, in foreign economic aid. Another sign was the 5.2-percent rise in military spending, which had been an area kept sacrosanct from budget cutters even at the height of austerity in the last six years.

The 1988 military budget of \$30.1 billion includes nearly \$1 billion to help cover the cost of maintaining U.S. forces in Japan and of paying the salaries of 21,000 Japanese workers on U.S. bases.

Japan shares about a third of the labor costs at these bases, but Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita is reportedly preparing to announce within a few days that the percentage will increase substantially in the future.



"SUFFER THE LITTLE CHILDREN" — An unidentified child crawling on the podium during an audience held by Pope John Paul II at his retreat at Castel Gandolfo.

AFGHAN: Guerrillas Say Battle for Khost Rages On

(Continued from Page 1)

(75-mile) road between the two cities had not reopened.

"Pitched fighting is now taking place in the mountains," he said.

In Moscow, Tass said Monday that Afghan troops had killed an unidentified "American adviser" during the fighting near Khost.

In Washington, the Defense Department denied that a U.S. adviser had been killed. The Pentagon said, "We have no military adviser in Afghanistan."

Sandra McCarthy, a State Department spokeswoman, said, "We have nothing on this report at this point." The Central Intelligence Agency spokeswoman, Sharon Foster, said the agency would have no comment on the Tass report, the agency's normal policy in such matters.

The White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, accompanying President Ronald Reagan in California, said: "There are no advisers, official or otherwise, with the United States government that are in Afghanistan."

Other administration officials said the U.S. Embassy in Kabul had asked the Soviet-supported government for any information that might substantiate the report of an American adviser being killed.

Because the war in Afghanistan is closed to Western reporters and observers, it was not possible to verify the Soviet and guerrilla claims about the fighting there.

A combined force of Soviet and Afghan forces are fighting to relieve Khost, which has survived on airifts since it came under siege.

The diplomat in Islamabad said pro-government forces, including armored columns and airborne units, numbered 22,000 Afghan and 18,000 Soviet troops.

Mujahidin forces stood at about 10,000 men, he said.

Several hundred Soviet soldiers have died since the campaign began Dec. 19, and guerrilla losses were "roughly the same," he said.

Kabul radio said Sunday that the siege had been broken and that the Gurdz-Khost road was reopened to normal traffic. Soon afterward, Tass quoted a senior Afghan military official as saying the pro-government forces were nine kilometers from Khost.

The leader of the seven-party Afghan rebel alliance, Mohammed Yusuf Khaled, said Monday that the Kabul radio claim that the siege had been broken was "an absolute falsehood." He cited information that he had received in Peshawar, the northwestern Pakistani city that is a gateway to Afghanistan.

Mr. Khaled said guerrillas continued to block the Soviet and Afghan armored column at a point not far from Mirajan, a village 70 kilometers from Khost, which once served as a rest stop for caravans and trucks making their way through the rugged region.

Observers said the Soviet Union had intervened massively at the request of Kabul to prevent the frontier province of Paktia from falling into rebel hands.

The campaign is a departure from Soviet military strategy employed for most of 1987, which concentrated on holding onto government positions and defending lines of communications to avert casualties. (AP, UPI, AFP)

Gulf Council Urges Cease-Fire As It Approves Security Pact

Reuters

RIYADH — Leaders of Arab nations on the Gulf, threatened by a spillover of the Iran-Iraq war, approved a pact on Monday to increase security cooperation.

"It was discussed, submitted to the summit and approved," said Foreign Minister Prince Saud al-Faisal of Saudi Arabia.

The six nations of the Gulf Cooperation Council that generally back Iraq in the war have been the target of internal subversion attempts by pro-Iranian militants in recent years.

The pact, under consideration since 1982, sets broad outlines for security cooperation among the members of the council: Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates.

The group, in its closing session Tuesday, is expected to urge the UN Security Council to implement its call for a cease-fire and censure Iran for recent missile strikes against Kuwait oil installations.

Officials said the heads of state were likely to reiterate allegations of Iranian complicity in the Mecca riots of July, when hundreds died. They also were expected to appeal to Iran to make peace with Iraq.

Military cooperation has been slowed by differing views within the council. Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Bahrain want to accelerate military cooperation, while the southern Gulf states have been more cautious because of fear of Iran.

Japan Cautious Foreseen

Oil industry sources said Monday that Japan plans to reduce the amount of oil it buys from Iran under long-term contracts after coming under heavy U.S. pressure to join a full-scale embargo. Reuters reported from Tokyo.

Acting under guidance from the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Japanese refiners and traders have decided to reduce their daily purchases of Iranian oil by about 30 percent from nearly 300,000 barrels a day this year.

The United States has been pushing Japan hard to join in a full embargo of Iranian oil imports to persuade Iran to accept a UN-sponsored cease-fire in the war.

Kuwait Tanker Escorted

A Kuwaiti tanker flying the U.S. flag steamed through the southern Gulf Monday after slipping down from Kuwait under U.S. Navy escort, airborne reporters in the region said, according to a report from United Press International in Bahrain.

Reporters said they sighted the 47,000-ton gas carrier Gas King escorted by the guided missile frigate Ford near an Iranian Revolutionary Guard base at Abu Musa island. The Ford later was joined by the frigate Gallery and destroyer Chandler as the convoy sailed through the danger zone.

The Iranians use the island as a center for speedboat attacks.

The convoy is the 22d under U.S. escort since Kuwait refueled 11 oil tankers in July to qualify for U.S. protection.

GAZA: BOYS: New Palestinian Generation

(Continued from Page 1)

was more frightened, but the hatred they exchanged was electric.

"While the soldiers are inside the camp, we won't rise up." One of the youths said quietly. "But as soon as they leave, we will rise again."

Talking with Palestinians in recent days, it has become clear that the riots have changed something: The fathers, who once had a common language with the Israelis, however limited, seem to have yielded the field to their sons, who know only the stone against the bullet.

Dan Kfir, a reporter for the Israeli newspaper Hadashot, caught the mood when he wrote that, after the riots in the West Bank and Gaza, "it is doubtful whether any of the notables in the territories described as moderate and candidates for a Jordanian-Palestinian solution will dare stand up now: not Fatah, not Hamas, not Hanana Simora and certainly not veterans such as Elias Friej and Rashad al-Shawwa."

"If the political process is ever renewed, the rules of the game will be different," he added. "The PLO and leaders of the uprising in the territories — new names on the political map — will determine who will be the representatives to negotiations. It is doubtful whether a political consensus will be created in Israel in favor of negotiating with them."

Ibrahim Karameh, a Palestinian journalist and nationalist in East Jerusalem, knows about the eclipse of the fathers. He has boys 7 and 5 years old and a girl of 3.

Mr. Karameh was 19 when the June 1967 war broke out and was studying English at the University of Amman in Jordan. Israel sealed the border after the war, so he returned illegally with some friends by fording the Jordan River. On the other side, a patrol of soldiers arrested him.

"I had never met a Jew growing up," he recalled. "I had no idea how they even looked. We were brought up to believe that they were all monsters. When the Israeli soldiers arrested me, I saw the monster for the first time and I was sure the monster would kill me."

"But then they took us to Nabliis jail, and there I saw that there were some Israelis who would shout and curse at us all the time and others who would treat us decently. I paid

a fine, and they let me go to my home in Jerusalem."

In 1972 he became one of the first Palestinians from the occupied territories to enroll at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, from which he graduated in 1975 with a degree in English literature. Along the way he formed many friendships with Israelis.

"At the time, most of us never thought the occupation would continue for 20 years, so we thought we should use the opportunity to get to know each other," he mused. "I was often invited to Jewish homes, and I would invite them to my home."

A staunch advocate of a Palestinian state, alongside a Jewish state, Mr. Karameh feels certain most of his generation shares his views.

"I learned through my experiences to look at human beings as human beings and to treat them accordingly," he said. "But the opportunity for interaction that was given to me will probably not be given to my children."

Why? As the occupation stretched into 20 years, Mr. Karameh found his dialogue with Israelis dwindling away. Palestinians were dealt with as quislings who cooperated with the occupation or they were banished to the margins, he said.

Jamil Hamad, a 47-year-old Palestinian writer from Bethlehem, is the father of three sons aged 20 to 24. His middle son received a severe head wound in 1982 when Israeli troops fired a tear-gas canister at him at close range during a demonstration.

"My sons are very different from my generation," he said. "They did not witness the Arab defeat of 1967, so they don't have any inferiority complex. But most important, my sons believe that they can, by their actions, change the world. They are full of confidence. They are not smashed and frustrated like my generation."

"When you talk about frustration in the West Bank, don't include the young people. It is we, the older crowd, who are the frustrated ones. But I tell you, if the Israelis are going to negotiate, they should do it with the Jamil Hamads. Otherwise they will have their hands full with my boys Haidham, Suhail and Sadr — they don't believe in the language of concessions."

NATO: U.S.-Spanish Negotiations Have Allies on Edge

(Continued from Page 1)

would appear to have vanished with Mr. Gonzalez's decision to inform the United States this month that the F-16 departure was now a "nonnegotiable" issue.

The State Department has declined to comment on any details about the talks on the F-16s.

Government spokesmen in Washington and Madrid have sought instead to redirect public attention to the status of the global negotiations on basing rights, which have been postponed until January.

El Pais, Madrid's most influential daily, quoted Spanish officials on Saturday confirming that a mid-1991 deadline had been set by Spain for removal of the bases.

The dispute between Washington and Madrid has come at a particularly awkward moment for the NATO members of the pact, who are pushing for increased European defense efforts within the alliance and within the smaller West European Union.

Spain has expressed interest in joining the WEU and in associating itself with any wider expression of French-German defense cooperation.

But these expressions are being received coolly by all other European nations, including France, while the dispute with the United States becomes more intense behind the scenes, diplomatic sources report.

NATO members are also likely to be reluctant to provide a new base for U.S. military units that Spain asserts are too politically unpopular to be kept there.

"It will be more than ironic if the first material result of Spain's membership in NATO is that it does less for Western security than it did before it was a member," said a senior allied official. "What is a country like Italy supposed to do there? Say it will take the planes and do more so that Spain can do less?"

Anthony West, Critic and Novelist, Is Dead at 73

The Associated Press

STONINGTON, Connecticut — Anthony P. West, 73, critic and novelist and the son of H.G. Wells and Rebecca West, died here Sunday during a visit with his son Edmund. Mr. West lived in London and Fishers Island, New York.

Child of Literary Titans

Anthony West reviewed books for The New Yorker from 1950 into the late 1970s. Many of his essays also appeared in The New Yorker, which previously published much of the reporting of his mother — Dame Rebecca West — from around the world.

A collection of his pieces, reflections on subjects ranging from Jefferson to Churchill, appeared in 1957. An updated version followed in 1970.

Mr. West's father was a H.G. Wells, whom he featured in a biography, "H.G. Wells: Aspects of a Life." The book appeared in 1984, the year after his mother's death, and was widely regarded as a son's effort to come to terms with his famous, difficult and unmarried parents.

In a like vein, Mr. West's third novel, "Heritage" (1955), was heralded as the story of a son torn between two "high-powered, world-famous and unmarried parents" who grew up to be "a very happy man."

The disguise as fiction did not sit well with Dame Rebecca, who threatened to sue any publisher who printed it in Britain. None did until after her death.

Anthony Panther West was born in Huisanston, Norfolk, England. His middle name derived from one of the nicknames his parents used with each other. He called himself "a rather unsuccessful student and never went to university."

He spent some years in cattle breeding, dairy farming and traveling before starting to write reviews, in 1937, for the New Statesman and Nation. By the time World War II broke out, he was that journal's regular critic of new fiction.

Alexander G. Barmine, Soviet and U.S. Soldier

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Alexander G. Barmine, 88, a brigadier general in the Soviet Army who defected in 1937 and became an influential journalist and U.S. government official, Friday of complications resulting from a stroke in Rockville, Maryland.

In 1937, Mr. Barmine was working as chargé d'affaires in Athens when he learned that his mentor, Marshal Mikhail Tukhachevsky, had been executed in a Stalinist purge. He was recalled to the country but fled to Paris, where he lived for three years.

In 1940, he moved to New York City and from 1942 to 1943, served as a private in the U.S. Army. After the war, he wrote for Reader's Digest, the Saturday Evening Post and other publications before his appointment as chief of the Russian branch of Voice of America.

Manolo Gonzalez, 58, Spanish Matador

SEVILLE, Spain (UPI) — Manolo Gonzalez, 58, one of Spain's finest bullfighters during the late 1940s and early 1950s, died Friday.

Charles Malik, 82, Lebanese Diplomat

BEIRUT (AP) — Charles Malik, 81, a former Lebanese foreign minister and once president of the United Nations General Assembly, died Monday in Beirut after a long illness. Mr. Malik died at a hospital in Christian East Beirut. The officials refused to divulge the nature of his illness. During the 12-year Lebanese civil war, Mr. Malik's political activities were limited to dealing with Christian affairs.

LUBLIN: Test of Tolerance

(Continued from Page 1)

fruitful areas for private entrepreneurs, though state-run companies sometimes give financial help to students they hope to employ after graduation.

Pragmatism in money matters shows up elsewhere. The school is financed largely by donations from Polish Catholics. When plans were drawn up for a new John Paul II center, a state-run construction company bid \$35 million to put up the classrooms and dormitories. So the school founded its own contracting company that expects to do the work for \$10 million.

The links with the government are less tense than in the past. In 1980 and 1981, the authorities permitted the reopening of several departments that were closed in the 1950s, including modern languages, the social sciences, and law. The authorities recently approved construction of the new wing, which will be financed by contributions from North America and will enable the university to double its enrollment.

Ugandan Rebel Priestess Is Said to Flee to Kenya

Agence France-Press

NAIROBI — Alice Lukwena, a self-styled Ugandan rebel priestess, has fled to Kenya after her 11-month crusade against the Ugandan government ended in defeat, sources said here Monday.

The 27-year-old leader of the Holy Spirit Movement, whose followers were told that bullets could not harm them, crossed the border into Kenya with an unknown number of rebels, they said.

In Gaza, Palestinian Protesters Undergo Assembly-Line Trials

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

GAZA CITY, Israeli-Occupied Gaza Strip — The wheels of military justice ground swiftly Monday in Judge Moshe Shiff's courtroom in the army compound on As Siraya Street here.

The 16 Palestinian defendants, dressed in blue prison garb and all accused of participating in the unrest that wracked the Gaza Strip and West Bank for two weeks, came in eight at a time. All but one of the defendants pleaded guilty.

They were on strike, protesting the way the trials are being run. Most of the cases took about 10 minutes to complete.

Sentences were uniform. Those convicted of throwing stones at soldiers drew three months and 5650 fines, those of the lesser offense of participating in an illegal demonstration 20-day sentences and 5200 fines.

So it went throughout the day as the Israeli military court system shifted into high gear to cope with trying the more than 900 Palestinians arrested during the security crackdown that finally helped shut off the civil violence in which 21 Palestinians were killed.

"Justice will be done, and quickly," Brigadier General Amnon Strusnov, the army's chief prosecutor, said. "One does not contradict the other. Every defendant will enjoy all the rights allowed a defendant in court during the normal course of proceedings."

But there seemed to be two kinds of military justice being meted out. In the Nabliis military court on the West Bank, 35 of 37 defendants pleaded not guilty and had their cases postponed from one to three days. All had lawyers and Judge

Yehoshua Halevy allowed family members of the defendants to attend.

Judge Halevy criticized the army for not preparing for Monday's cases. Files were missing, witnesses were not ready and the number of postponements means a backlog that military officials concede will defeat their goal of swift sentences for the maximum deterrent effect. Judge Halevy called the whole procedure "a mess."

In Gaza, the courts moved with assembly-line efficiency. Of 57 Palestinians brought before the courts, 46 pleaded guilty and received sentences ranging from 20 days to three months, the army said. There were no lawyers present and family members held a vigil outside the compound because most were not allowed inside despite the fact that many seats were empty in the courtroom.

The differences in part reflected the fact that the Gaza lawyers stayed on strike while West Bank lawyers decided to defend their clients.

The Gaza defendants, most them in their early to mid 20s, generally looked dazed and passive.

Said Ahmed Kaffaji, a young man with tight, curly hair and a goatee, was an exception. He was accused of taking part in a demonstration where youths shouted nationalistic slogans and carried the flag of the outlawed Palestine Liberation Organization.

He denied the charges and shouted that he had been taken from his home at night, dragged off to detention, kept without food for three days and beaten. "I want to show you my wounds," he told the judge, lifting his shirt and turning his back to display bruises.

"Who did that?" asked Judge Shiff.

"I don't know," was the reply. "I was blindfolded. All of them beat me."

"O.K. O.K.," said the judge. Judge Shiff ordered the case postponed and told the prosecutor to locate witnesses for a trial. But age of Mr. Kaffaji saw other defendants plead guilty and get off with days and \$200, along with months suspended and five-year probation, he changed his mind. "If you're confessing just to finish this case and not because you're guilty, we won't accept it," said the judge.

"I saw people demonstrating and I walked alongside them — what else do you want from me?" asked Mr. Kaffaji. "When I get in prison, if there are ever protests again, I'm going to Egypt or Iran."

He too received 20 days, \$200, and sat down with the judge. Even the judge smiled.

Jerusalem Prelate Is Named by Pope

Reuters

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II has named a Palestinian born in Nazareth, Michel Sabbagh, as the Latin patriarch of Jerusalem, the Vatican said on Monday.

A statement said that Mr. Sabbagh would replace Giacomo Cappuccini, 77, an Italian, who was retiring.

Speaking to pilgrims in St. Peter's Square on Dec. 20, the pope said the land where Jesus was born "cannot continue being a theater of violence, of confrontation, and injustice."

JPL/CIOL/SD

ARTS / LEISURE

Gold Decor: New Gilded Age Looms

By Suzanne Slagin

NEW YORK — While gold has always been a mark of opulence in traditional interiors...

Gump's, a San Francisco store, has been carrying Hall's gold-glazed china for years...

base of gold-colored metal by the French designer Philippe Starck...

antiques shops on Long Island. "Whenever we were interested in anything," Calder recalled...

For some designers, using gold sparingly allows for an elegant, updated traditional look.

Paul Siskin and his partner, Peruchio Valls, of the New York design firm of Siskin Valls recently completed a pied-a-terre on Park Avenue...

"Now we're thinking more of European opulence," added Paul Calder, who works with him.

The couple's former home was decorated in hues of gray, silver and purple. Their new apartment has an Old World flavor...



The gilded look: gold-colored silk fabric on sofa, a gold-glazed teapot, gold leaf applied to TV stand.

For U.S. Actor, Biko Is a Fulfilling Role

By Terry Trucco

LONDON — About a third of the way through "Cry Freedom," Sir Richard Attenborough's film about the slain South African leader Steve Biko...

right. Washington muffed his lines, the extras grew bored and finally Attenborough threw up his hands...

when I felt closest to what it was I was after. "Cry Freedom" has had mixed reviews, but critical reaction to Denzel Washington's resonant portrayal of Steve Biko has been almost uniformly positive.

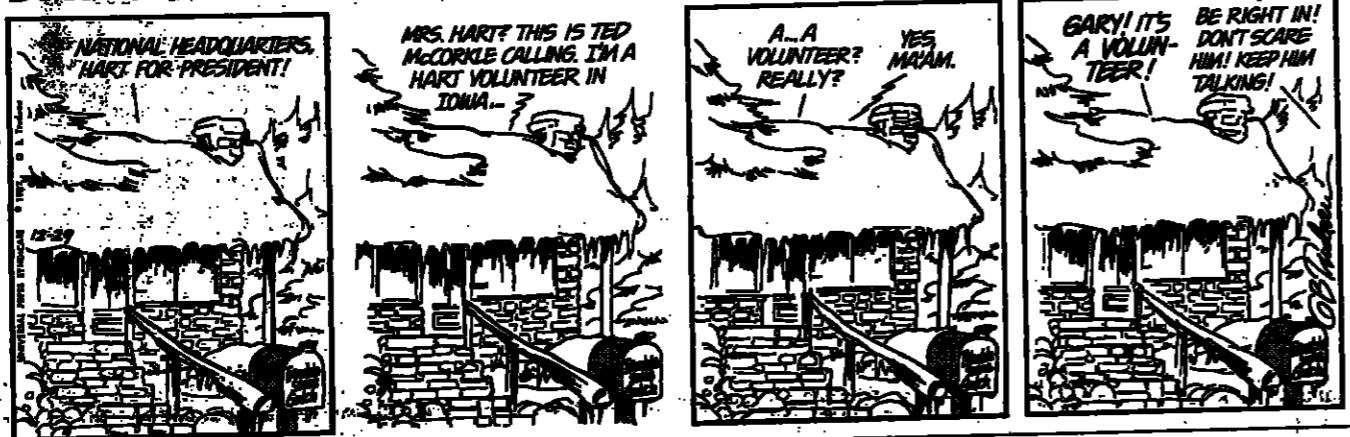
Washington's high marks are particularly notable because he is not on screen a great deal. Biko dies when the movie is about half over...

character through books, including Woods' "Biko" and "Asking for Trouble," and taped recollections of Biko's friends and colleagues.



Denzel Washington: "A slice of a hero's life."

DOONESBURY



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HYUNDAI advertisement featuring a large honeycomb graphic and the text 'The Honeycomb's Symmetry Reflects Hyundai's Business Philosophy'. It describes Hyundai's involvement in construction, engineering, and electronics.

Vertical text on the left edge of the page, partially cut off, mentioning 'Jerusalem' and 'Line Trial'.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, partially cut off, mentioning 'The Chesterfield'.

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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1987

INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS
Fear of Retreat by Funds
Sours Tokyo's '87 Finale

By LINDA SIEG

TOKYO — The Tokyo Stock Exchange ended trading for 1987 on a sour note Monday, with brokers saying that the dollar's precipitous slide helped undermine the market. But with little direction from overseas during the holiday season, Tokyo turned inward for the source of its fears: worries over the high level of stocks bought on margin with borrowed money, and the possible retreat from the market of powerful special money trusts known as *tokkin* funds.

Only a major buying push by brokerages and investment trusts boosted the Nikkei average of 225 selected stocks above the day's low of 20,936.95 points, its lowest level since world markets collapsed in October, brokers said. The index rose 30.56 points for the day, or 0.14 percent, to close at 21,560.00, below the close on Oct. 20 of 21,910.08.

Heavy selling by the special money trusts undermined investor confidence.

Under rules introduced in April, financial institutions, which account for about 70 percent of *tokkin* investment, must value their *tokkin* portfolio shares at purchase cost or market price, whichever is lower. The firms can no longer conceal losses by ignoring falls in market values of stocks or bonds below the acquisition cost, brokers said.

Some *tokkin* managers are already selling shares, and the selling is expected to continue or accelerate before the end of the settlement period in March, brokers said. "More and more people expect the market to decline, so they're selling now to minimize their losses," said Tadaaki Uehara, deputy general manager at Wako Securities Co.

BROKERS said the prospect of heavy *tokkin* selling was undermining individual investors' confidence, already shaken by the absence of the traditional year-end rally. "With the market tone weak, individual investors who held firm after the October crash are now getting bearish," said Kinnio Misaki, senior analyst at Nikko Securities Co.

"A lot of people think the outlook for next year is not so good, and if they want to sell by February or March, they think they should sell now," said Hidehiro Iwaki, an economist with Nomura Research Institute.

Worries about high levels of margin buying contracts also are making investors jittery, brokers said. Margin buying lets an investor buy a stock without paying for it for six months by putting up collateral in cash or other shares. Margin buying contracts on the Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya exchanges hit a record 6.639 million yen (\$53 billion) in the week ended Nov. 28, before falling slightly to 6.571 billion on Dec. 18.

"A lot of individuals bought JAL and NTT on margin," Mr. broker, said, referring to the sale of government-owned shares of Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp. in November and Japan Air Lines shares in December.

Margin calls to increase collateral could start a dangerous downward price spiral, brokers said. With foreign investors' confidence shaken, much of the market's "future hinges on whether institutional investors. They appear to be waiting for further declines before re-entering the market.

"Big investors want the market down to 19,000," Mr. Misaki said. "A lot of them won't buy at 20,000, but at 19,000 a lot of stocks would look cheap."

A return of institutions could raise the market to new heights, but several brokers said that good times were unlikely before the second half of the year, or April at the earliest.

U.S. Studios Zoom In on Viewers Abroad



Cast members of the hit television show "Dynasty," and the Culver City, California, home of Lorimar Telepictures Corp., the largest seller of U.S. programming abroad.

In China, a Passion for Blockbusters

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Janet Yang remembers clearly the first time she saw an American movie in China. It was called "Nightmare in Badham County," and it was about the horrors and injustices heaped upon two women trapped in a backwoods town in the American South.

"At the end of the movie, people came running up to me and said, 'It's so terrible that you have to live in such a place,'" Ms. Yang said.

That was in 1980. Today, if the sophistication of the Chinese about the United States and American films is vastly improved from the days when "Badham County" was a hit, it is in part because of Ms. Yang, the head of Far East Operations at MCA Inc., the parent company of Universal Studios.

Since 1985, the 31-year-old native of New York has been heading the joint effort of three Hollywood's biggest studios, Universal, Paramount and MGM-UA, to sell their films in China.

Ms. Yang is almost surely the one Hollywood executive who can discuss Chinese history in fluent Mandarin as comfortably as she can take a meeting, as they say here, with the director Steven Spielberg.

Both skills come in handy, since she must explain the ways of Hollywood to the Chinese as she promotes the long-term business potential of China to entertainment moguls who measure success by overnight box-office reports.

It is a slow, somewhat frustrating process, subject to all the financial, political and cultural hurdles that might be expected when the decadent capital of Western entertainment meets the world's largest workers' state.

But China's appetite for blockbuster Hollywood movies, as for many things foreign, appears to be growing as it opens itself to the rest of the world.

Under the guidance of Ms. Yang, the three studios are selling China some of the most popular films in their libraries. "Love Story" opened last winter to packed houses in Beijing, where a movie costs about 8 to 15 cents. "Spartacus" and "Roman Holiday" drew huge crowds later in the year. "In the Heat of the Night" is scheduled to open early in 1988. And in the works are titles ranging from "To Kill a Mockingbird" and "North by Northwest" to "National Velvet," "Earthquake" and "Airport."

Cultural aspects aside, the studios are dealing with China primarily to see if it will develop into the huge and profitable market that sellers of everything from airplanes to toothpaste have dreamed of since the ping-pong diplomacy of the early 1970s.

So far, China is mostly promise and little payoff, as far as motion pictures go. China Film Corp., the government-controlled agency that oversees movie imports, has resisted arrangements to pay for U.S. films on the basis of their box-office popularity.

Now, under a compromise agreement struck by Universal and Paramount, and later MGM-UA, payment is based on a formula involving the number of prints that go into distribution. In negotiating the deal a few years ago, the Chinese also agreed to pay for movie rights in hard currency.

Still, financially speaking, China is a market that can only be justified on its long-term potential.

Ms. Yang declined to give the revenue figures for her Chinese venture. "If we were in this to make money in 1987, we wouldn't be in it at all," she said.

Whether or not the project pays off, it has already proved to be a dream come true for Ms. Yang.

See CHINA, Page 11

Europeans Snap Up TV Series

By Richard W. Stevenson
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — It offends the guardians of French culture, is considered inferior to the best offerings of the British Broadcasting Corp. and sometimes translates awkwardly into German. But American television programming is being snapped up at a rapidly increasing rate in Europe as a host of new television networks and stations take to the air, from Spain to Finland.

That may be bad news for those who feel that "Dynasty," "Ali," "Wonder Woman" and "Miami Vice" do for the arts and entertainment what Chicken McNuggets do for cuisine.

It is very good news, however, for Hollywood studios and independent producers, who find themselves with a vibrant and fast-growing market for their shows at a time when they are groping for a new revenue source. The trend may also portend changes in some of the programming that Americans see at home.

"Dallas" and other quintessentially American shows have been overseas hits for years. But recently, demand for American programming has soared as the European broadcasting industry, by far the most important export market for Hollywood, has undergone major changes.

In some countries, government-controlled stations are being sold to entrepreneurs. In others, new privately-owned or government-controlled stations are being built from scratch. Those attracted to the business range from such media magnates as Rupert Murdoch and Robert Maxwell to entrepreneurs such as Silvio Berlusconi of Italy.

Europe's airwaves were once dominated by government-controlled channels that made education and information a priority. Now governments are turning control over to the private sector, where the main aim apparently is to attract advertisers and to build audiences rather than elevate them.

France, for example, which had only three television stations in 1982, now has six.

The government added a pay channel in 1983 and two private networks in 1986. Earlier this year, it privatized TFI, which

See TV, Page 11

Santa Fe Agrees To Sell Railroad To Rio Grande

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CHICAGO — Santa Fe Southern Pacific Corp. said Monday it had agreed to sell the Rio Grande Industries for about \$1.8 billion, but analysts said that the agreement probably would not end a bitter bidding war for the rail line.

Rio Grande, which operates the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, said it would pay \$1.02 billion in cash for the 13,000-mile (21,000-kilometer) railroad and assume Southern Pacific's outstanding debt.

But SFSF's largest stockholder, Henley Group Inc., called the deal "an unwise decision" and said it amounted to a "bankruptcy auction."

Henley, an engineering and financial services group, owns 14.7 percent of SFSF stock. Its bid to buy the entire corporation for \$9.8 billion was rejected earlier this month.

Kansas City Southern Industries Inc., another bidder for the Southern Pacific part of the corporation, said it would continue to try to take control of the rail line, despite the agreement with Rio Grande.

Analysts said that Henley or Olympia & York Developments Ltd., which holds 8.2 percent of SFSF, might make another move to buy the company. Olympia withdrew a bid of \$63 a share after the stock market collapse in October.

In Washington, the Railway Labor Executives' Association said it would continue to pursue an employee buyout of the railroad unit. SFSF was formed in 1983 when Santa Fe Industries merged with Southern Pacific Co. The company has vast natural resources and real estate interests.

Glenn Cameron of Jesup & Lamont Securities Co. said the agreement provided Santa Fe with resources to " fend off invaders or do their own restructuring."

(AP, Reuters)

For antitrust reasons, the Interstate Commerce Commission ordered Santa Fe Southern Pacific to sell one of its two railroads, the Southern Pacific or the Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co.

The Rio Grande agreement, which would give the Denver-based company access to Southern Pacific markets in the Midwest, South and Pacific Coast regions, is subject to approval by the commission. The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad operates between Kansas City, Missouri, and Colorado and Utah.

Kansas City Southern, while refusing to disclose the terms of its bid, said it was superior to Rio Grande's.

"Our bid for the Southern Pacific is substantially higher, has fewer regulatory problems, is financed and best preserves competition among western railroads," Kansas City Southern's president, Landon H. Rowland, said.

Joelle Frank, a spokeswoman for Kansas City Southern, said the railroad might file its own bid for the Southern Pacific with the ICC.

An ICC spokesman, Dennis Watson, said any bids sent directly to the ICC would be considered.

Santa Fe stock closed Monday at \$47.50 a share, down \$1.50, on the New York Stock Exchange.

Analysts said that the Rio agreement would provide SFSF with cash and time to pursue its own restructuring but might not open suitors indefinitely.

Glenn Cameron of Jesup & Lamont Securities Co. said the agreement provided Santa Fe with resources to " fend off invaders or do their own restructuring."

(AP, Reuters)

Christmas Sales in U.S. Up a Disappointing 3%

By Isadore Barnash
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The results of this year's Christmas shopping season, reflecting in part the effect of the stock market doldrums and hinting at next year's economic outlook, were disappointing across the United States.

Sales averaged about 3 percent above 1986 results. Because that is below the level of U.S. inflation,

which is running at a 4.7 percent annual rate so far this year, most merchants suffered declines in real terms.

"It wasn't a bloodbath in profits," said William N. Smith, an analyst for Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. But, he said, "The profit proportions will be much less than expected."

In general, retailers surveyed said that while the season will be profitable, the rate of gain by most companies will be only half of what it was last year.

The results varied, however. While stores catering to affluent shoppers showed 8 percent to 12 percent gains, those serving moderate-income consumers, with some exceptions, showed reductions or smaller increases.

Anticipating some consumer pessimism after the stock market plunge in October, retailers went into the holiday season not expecting big gains.

Executives at Marshall Field & Co. in Chicago, for example, the area's biggest department store chain with 25 stores, originally expected a rise in sales of about 6 percent.

"But we revised our plan downward to 2 percent to 3 percent after the stock market drop," said Philip B. Miller, the store's chairman. "Yet we expect to actually meet our original plan of a 6 percent increase by the month's end."

However, last year, Mr. Miller said, the chain ended December with a double-digit gain.

In addition to the effect of the stock market plunge on consumer confidence, retailers said, less disposable income and employment worries helped to curb some holiday shopping.

Noting that "the whole season has been tough," an executive at Sears, Roebuck & Co., the largest U.S. retailer with more than 1,000 stores, said Christmas sales ran "close to our expectations."

Carol A. Sanger, a spokeswoman. See SALES, Page 11

Currency Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other rates. Includes entries for Amsterdam, London, New York, etc.

Source: Reuters, London, Tokyo and Zurich. Rates in other centers. New York closing rates. Closes in London, Tokyo and Zurich. Rates in other centers. New York closing rates. Closes in London, Tokyo and Zurich. Rates in other centers. New York closing rates.

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FDIC Faces First Loss In 54 Years

By Nathaniel C. Nash
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The federal agency that insures almost \$2 trillion in deposits at U.S. commercial banks could record the first loss in its 54-year history, its chairman says.

L. William Seidman said in an interview last week that the cost of handling almost 200 bank failures in 1987 — particularly several billion-dollar failures — means that the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. "will be hard-pressed to break even this year."

"We might experience the first loss in our history," Mr. Seidman said. "But if we do, it will be small." He said any loss would total \$200 million to \$300 million and would affect up to 2 percent of the agency's \$18 billion fund, which insures deposits up to \$100,000 at commercial banks, savings banks and savings and loan associations.

Nevertheless, the acknowledgment that closing down banks and paying off their depositors is getting much more expensive is a further indication that the U.S. financial system is strained and cannot afford more economic shocks, such as high interest rates or a recession.

Although losses and insolvencies at banks can reflect incompetent management, fraud or poor loan decisions, the performance of the banking system generally reflects the overall health of the economy.

The current troubles among commercial banks have particularly reflected poor economic conditions in the Southwest caused by weak demand, energy and real estate prices.

The FDIC is also adjusting upward the number of bank failures it expects next year, Mr. Seidman said. The agency's officials had anticipated that 1988 would see the first decline in the number of failures in years.

But because of the recent drop in oil prices, to about \$16 a barrel, from more than \$18, and a continued weakness in the real estate market in Texas and other Southwestern states, the FDIC now predicts that failures will approach 200 in 1988.

So far this year, the FDIC has handled 184 bank failures and registered 18 banks with problems.

"We previously were hoping for a 25 percent reduction in the number of failures," Mr. Seidman said. "Now, we will be fortunate if we get any reduction at all."

SEC Mulls Freer Trade of Unlisted Foreign Stock

By Alison Leigh Cowan
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Securities and Exchange Commission is reviewing a proposal from the American Stock Exchange that would make it easier for investors in the United States to trade securities issued by foreign corporations that do not register with the commission.

Until now, corporations that do not distribute their stock publicly because they are unable or unwilling to comply with U.S. disclosure laws can privately place securities with large institutions or big individual investors. But these buyers are hobbled by law in their ability to resell the securities.

The American Stock Exchange plan would create a closed network of several hundred eligible investors who could freely trade among themselves. An optional, automated system to be set up by the exchange would facilitate trading, although trades that take place manually would also be reported and monitored by the exchange to prevent leakage.

Approval of the plan will hinge upon a question long debated by the SEC: Do more sophisticated investors need the full protection of its reporting and disclosure requirements?

The American Stock Exchange is arguing that a two-tier system is an accommodation to certain global realities.

"The SEC requirements are important and are designed to protect the average investor, but are not necessary to protect institutions," said Kenneth R. Leibler, the American Stock Exchange president.

He said many large investors find cumbersome ways to skirt the regulations anyway, by creating offshore subsidiaries to buy unregistered securities or trading private-

ly placed securities with extensive legal advice.

"The business is being done," he said. "It's just not being done in the United States."

Others said the proposal would help trading by formalizing what some prominent lawyers have argued for all along.

"The theory is, if it was all right for the issuer to sell the securities without registering them, why can't the accredited investors resell them

to other accredited investors without registering?" said A.A. Sommer, a Washington attorney.

American Stock Exchange officials started work on the System for Institutional Trading of Unregistered Securities, or SITUS, two years ago at the suggestion of Qualex, a British brokerage. The exchange dissolved the joint venture when U.S. brokerages said they did not want a rival managing the project, although Qualex would still own about 4 percent of net revenue, according to Mr. Leibler.

Foreign securities would not be listed on the American Stock Exchange, but the exchange would charge a fee.

Mr. Leibler calls the proposal, filed Wednesday with the SEC, a good compromise between the current regulations and relaxing the rules for foreign corporations entirely. "We're telling the SEC you don't have to do that," he said.

The National Association of Securities Dealers has been discussing a similar concept with the SEC, one that would also use automation to execute and clear trades.

"The NASD is in a fairly good position to do it because it builds on technology we have in place," said Douglas F. Farnillo, a spokesman for the association. The plan was approved by the October stock market decline, but NASD officials still believe their system could be running by the end of 1988.

Among the major markets, only the New York Stock Exchange seems uninterested.

"We're aware of their proposals, but we are pursuing the route of optimizing foreign listings to make their shares available to all investors," said Sharon Gansman, an NYSE spokeswoman. "We believe in making a market for all invest-

mentors, not just large institutional traders."

If the SEC vastly liberalized the rules that foreign companies find objectionable, the New York exchange would probably capture most of the business.

The American Stock Exchange has targeted, since many of the issuers are among the world's largest.

Multinational companies are likely to approve of anything that increases their access to U.S. capital, and pension funds that cannot invest in illiquid, privately placed securities may also endorse it.

But large U.S. issuers might object on the ground that the proposal is unfair to corporations that comply fully with SEC regulations.

"Why limit it to the foreigners?" asked James S. Martin, executive vice president in charge of equity investing for the College Retirement Equities Fund. "It seems to me it will allow them to raise capital in a less costly way. Why would we provide that opportunity to foreign sellers of capital and not to our own?"

He suggested opening the network to domestic issuers as well, a possibility SEC officials have said they would explore.

Last year an estimated \$50 billion in new issues was placed privately in the United States, and American Stock Exchange officials believe the market for their idea could be at least that large.

Gold

Table with columns for Gold, Silver, and other metals. Includes entries for New York, London, etc.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL RESERVE ASSET FUND
A: U.S. DOLLAR "CASH" \$16.16
B: MULTICURRENCY "CASH" \$15.01
C: DOLLAR BONDS \$12.45
D: MULTICURRENCY BONDS \$17.57
E: STERLING BONDS \$21.45
F: DEUTSCHMARK BONDS \$20.46
G: YEN BONDS \$21.45
H: S.U. BONDS \$21.45
I: STERLING EQUITY \$2.42
M: U.S. EQUITIES \$21.11
N: JAPANESE EQUITIES \$21.11
O: GLOBAL EQUITIES \$21.11
P: STERLING "CASH" \$12.25
Q: GOLD \$17.74

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
The Quarterly Report as of 30th September 1987 has been published and may be obtained from:
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National Westminster Bank PLC Stock Office Services, 3rd Floor, 30 Old Broad Street, London EC2N 1EJ
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L'Européenne de Banque, 21 Rue Laffitte, Paris 9
Sal. Oppenheim & Cie, Ufflen Schenkenhaus 4D 5000, Köln 1
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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

CHINA: Hollywood Passion

(Continued from first finance page) Yang. For years, she says, China and film have been her two passions.

Her parents came to the United States from China as students in the late 1940s, and stayed on after China's Communist takeover in 1949.

As she grew up, she says, she thought little about her Chinese heritage. But in 1972, the year that President Richard M. Nixon started the process of normalizing diplomatic relations with China, Ms. Yang went with her mother to visit relatives in a number of Chinese cities. The trip sparked an intense curiosity in the 16-year-old.

"It was a very moving experience," Ms. Yang said. "All of a sudden, I felt an intense connection to this great mass of people."

The feeling stayed with her. She pursued Chinese studies at an American university and in 1980, with the help of a former professor, she landed a job as a translator and editor at the Chinese Foreign Language Press in Beijing. That was when she saw "Nightmare in Badham County."

Her time there gave her a much deeper understanding of China and a passion for films, an interest she says she developed through friendships with young Chinese directors.

After 15 months in Beijing, Ms. Yang returned to New York, where she tried, with little success, to sponsor Chinese film festivals in U.S. cities.

After receiving a master's degree in business administration from Columbia University's graduate business school, Ms. Yang worked for a year with a small San Francisco company, World Entertainment, distributing Chinese films in the United States.

One day she received a call from Charles S. Paul, president of MCA Entertainment, an MCA subsidiary. Mr. Paul said he was going to China to try to distribute some films, and asked if Ms. Yang had any contacts.

As Ms. Yang tells it, she naively admitted to Mr. Paul that she had never heard of MCA but was happy to supply him with a few names.



MCA Inc.'s director of Far East operations.

The two stayed in touch, and within a few months, he offered her the job of helping Universal Studios set up a deal with Paramount and the government of China.

In the two years that she has been head of MCA's Far East Operations, she says, she has learned that Hollywood and China, seemingly an unlikely match, have a lot to offer each other.

"One thing that's very apparent to anyone who goes to China is the tremendous and overwhelming curiosity about American culture," she said.

American films were popular in China right up to 1949. Widespread distribution ceased when Mao Zedong took power, although a few films trickled in whenever the politics of the day allowed.

During the 10 years of the Cultural Revolution, foreign films virtually disappeared in China.

Through it all, Ms. Yang says, the allure of Hollywood and the power of its imagery persisted. "The love for American movies is an incredibly powerful thing," she said. "Even when America was public enemy No. 1, that thread was never broken."

Until the Universal-Paramount deal and Ms. Yang's efforts, the only U.S. films widely seen in Chi-

na were sold by independent producers under ad hoc arrangements. Although occasionally a well-known film like "Superman" might get limited distribution, most of the Hollywood movies that found their way to China were low-budget and were useful for making propaganda points. "Badham County," for example, was a 1977 ABC television movie.

In contrast, "Love Story," one of the most popular films distributed by Ms. Yang, does not carry any more of a social message in China than it did when it opened in the United States 17 years ago. If "Love Story" illustrates anything, Ms. Yang says, it is that films with simple plot lines play best in China.

"What works well is a good story," she said, adding that Chinese audiences "want to know what is going to happen. They don't want too much left up to the imagination."

They also apparently do not want anything too current. The newer films might contain cultural and social references that the average Chinese moviegoer could not connect with.

Older films are popular because there is little likelihood that they will draw fire from those Chinese who see politically touchy subjects

in them. "We don't want to give them a film where a few years from now someone will ask what was going on the screen," Ms. Yang said.

There is another reason, too, that the best of the studios' newer films are not going to China now: There is not yet enough money to be made. "An 'E.T.' or a 'Jaws' is too valuable a property," Ms. Yang said. "The fee structure still has to evolve to absorb those films."

Besides distributing films, Ms. Yang also sells television programming to Chinese Central Television. The programs include dramatic shows such as "Columbo" and "Marcus Welby, M.D." from MCA-Universal and "Family Affair" and "Star Trek" from Paramount.

She also is trying to sell U.S. companies advertising time on those shows, which are aired from 8 P.M. to 10 P.M., China's prime time, and in movie theaters.

As sending motion pictures to China becomes less of a novelty, Ms. Yang may soon move on to a motion picture production and development job within MCA, leaving the Far East operations in the hands of the company's normal international distribution arm. But wherever she ends up, she said, "I'll always be a China person."

TV: As Private Networks Multiply in Europe, U.S. Fills Programming Vacuum

(Continued from first finance page) state-owned channels. And cable programming has been introduced in selected neighborhoods.

As a result, French television's traditional emphasis on films, news programs, cultural features and occasional variety shows is being eroded by American soap operas, action series — even game shows — as six networks strive to fill the programming vacuum.

While most European broadcasters would like to produce more of their own programming, it is simply too expensive, especially for newer operations. Producing an hour-long drama in Europe would probably cost \$500,000 an episode; the cost of acquiring the rights to air the average first-run American show is less than one-tenth of that.

Programming in Europe has become nearly as eclectic as in the United States. Although some of the programs are still aimed at those who might consider "Wheel of Fortune" — which has become popular in France — a sign of cultural decay, there is considerably more demand for shows that are relatively inexpensive to acquire and can attract mass audiences and advertisers.

The demand for programming is expected to expand further as innovative systems that broadcast directly to European homes via satellite gain viewers and win advertiser acceptance. Among the satellite systems now in their infancy are Mr. Murdoch's Sky Channel and a Scandinavian consortium called Scan Sat.

Already the changes are paying off for Hollywood. With more broadcasting outlets, there are more hours of air time to fill and more competition for top shows. Consider "Knight Landing," the long-running hit of Lorimar Television Corp. A year ago, Lorimar sold 13 episodes in France for about \$12,000 and \$15,000 each. This year, Lorimar sold 150 episodes in France for about \$50,000 each.

"In markets where you've had only one or two stations, you now have four or five or six," said Michael Jay Solomon, the Lorimar executive in charge of international sales. "It's had an enormous economic impact."

According to the organizers of Mipcom, a major trade show held each October in Cannes, the global export value of audiovisual prod-

ucts was \$2.1 billion in 1986. Industry executives estimate that television represents at least \$1 billion of that.

The United States accounts for 79 percent of overall film and television exports, and probably a similar percentage of television alone. Western Europe is the major customer, accounting for 56 percent of American film and television sales abroad.

Britain is the only European country with a trade surplus in entertainment programming.

The American studios say their international sales have been posting double-digit increases, al-

though they will not release totals. Lorimar, the largest seller of American programs abroad, said that its international business has been growing by 25 percent annually for the last several years.

The gains could not come at a better time for Hollywood. Producing television shows was for years a simple business. Hollywood's creative types would come up with an idea and pitch it to a network. If the network liked the idea, it would pay a studio and a producer a fee to make the show.

The fee, which gave the network the right to broadcast the show twice, would cover the cost of production. The studio, which retained ownership of the show, would then make a profit, often a big one, by selling the rerun rights to local stations.

Today the production business is more complicated and risky. The networks, under pressure to cut costs, have held the line on the license fees they pay the studios at a time when production expenses have continued to increase.

As a result, virtually every one-hour show costs at least \$200,000

an episode more to make than a network pays. And some of the expensive action-adventure series, such as "Miami Vice," are believed to run deficits in the range of \$500,000 an episode. Deficits for half-hour comedies are less. The networks generally pay a license fee of \$800,000 to \$1 million for each hour-long episode.

The studios gamble on being able to cover those deficits through the syndicated sale of rerun rights. But times are tough at many local stations, making the domestic syndication market soft.

And because fewer and fewer shows last on the networks for the

betting that it could do a better job of selling the shows abroad than MCA or Fox would have done. So far, no programs are being developed just because they might have an international appeal. "American production is still going to produce what the American networks want, and discount what international viewers want," said Bruce Gordon, the president of international television for Paramount, a division of Gulf and Western Inc. Still, the issue of international appeal is beginning to affect Hollywood's creative decisions. Some industry executives believe that Aaron Spelling Productions chose a cast with some international recognition for "The Colbys" to give the show a built-in following abroad. In addition, the producer of a show with strong international sales potential is more likely to foot the bill for expensive car chases or stunt scenes.

"If there's a \$200,000 deficit and international can cover it, we'll go ahead," said David E. Salzman, Lorimar's television production chief. "If, for whatever reason, they can't, we'll redesign the show or take a look at what else we could do with it."

Unfortunately for the studios, what is most economically appealing for them is often not what European viewers most want to see. The greatest demand abroad is for hour-long action-adventure series and dramas. But these are precisely the shows that run the biggest deficits and generate the least demand in domestic syndication.

Half-hour comedies, on the other hand, have much smaller deficits and can still generate huge sums in syndication. But most do not play well abroad. "Most American comedy is a play on words, and the minute you dub it into another language, you lose the joke," said Mr. Gordon of Paramount. There are exceptions, including "Ali," Lorimar's situation comedy about an alien living with an American family.

Industry executives predict that there will be a growing number of co-production ventures between American and European producers, especially on mini-series and television movies. But even regular series will soon be made in Europe by partnerships of American studios and European broadcasters.

Studio executives believe that the European market will continue to grow at a healthy rate well into the 1990s.

SALES: U.S. Retailers Disappointed

(Continued from first finance page) for Federated Department Stores Inc. in Cincinnati, Ohio, which operates Bloomingdale's and Abraham & Straus in New York, Burdines in Florida and other stores, said business before last weekend was "below what we had hoped it would be. But last week, things picked up significantly."

With more than 500 department and specialty stores, Federated had "fairly strong" business in Texas, "mixed" business in New York, and "in-between" business on the West Coast, she said.

Ms. Sanger said that during the season, which formally began on Nov. 26, the day after Thanksgiving Day, the "upper-period end of the business has been stronger than the moderate-priced group."

Still, there is no clear indication why higher-priced stores did better, especially in light of the stock market slump.

The expected final frenzy also did not develop, according to some retailers. "Business fizzled the final week," said Julian Taub, senior vice president, planning, for

Bloomingdale's. "But we expect to wind up the month with a 9 percent increase, mostly because of strong sales in home furnishings, housewares, linens and gifts."

Carter Hawley Hale Stores Inc., based in Los Angeles, had "a good and profitable Christmas even though it looks like we will wind up with a sales gain of only 1 percent to 3 percent," said Bill Dombroski, a vice president.

For the two-day post-Christmas weekend, stores slashed prices to clear out inventory and expanded staffs to handle shoppers.

In New York, Macy's, Bloomingdale's and Alexander's appeared to be busy on both Saturday and Sunday as they were the day before Christmas.

In Los Angeles, William McDonald, senior vice president of marketing for Broadway-Southern California, a 43-store chain of department stores, said that Saturday was a "pretty phenomenal day."

"We thought we had as much shopping as returns, although returns seemed to be a little less than last year," he said. "Customers were obviously looking for good values."

First Chicago and Wood Gundy Won't Link

CHICAGO — First National Bank of Chicago said Monday it had terminated its contract to buy a 35 percent interest in Wood Gundy Corp., a Toronto-based international investment banking firm.

The contract, which valued the 35 percent interest at about \$200 million, was terminated by mutual agreement, First Chicago Corp., First National's parent, said.

Wood Gundy said it would seek another partner. First Chicago gave no reason for the move. However, the bank said on Oct. 29 that it was reassessing the agreement because of Britain's decision to proceed with its issue of

British Petroleum Co. shares despite the stock market collapse. Wood Gundy was committed to underwriting half the £7.2 billion (\$13.18 billion) issue, and stood to lose as much as \$45 million before tax in the sale, according to published reports.

In Toronto, Wood Gundy's vice chairman, Ed King, said Wood Gundy lost a maximum of 27 million Canadian dollars (\$20.7 million) after tax in underwriting BP.

"We concluded that it just wasn't possible to proceed in a practical manner with a First Chicago affiliation," he said.

Wood Gundy said it was in discussions with several major Canadian and international institutions to create some form of partnership.

Shrugging Off Market Crisis, Europeans Go on a Spree

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — It was, according to one major store in London, "spend, spend, spend" this Christmas, and retailers across Europe concurred Monday in saying that the crisis in financial markets appeared to be having no impact on December sales figures.

"Our impression is that people are spending more and saving less" as a result of the crisis, said Mercedes Caruncho, a spokeswoman for Galerias Preciados SA, a 30-store chain in Spain. "They seem to have decided their money is safer in goods."

She said that sales in October, the month of the stock market collapse, were up from previous months, and that December sales were better than in 1986.

"We were a bit apprehensive about all the talk of a recession," said Duilio D'Onofrio, spokesman for La Rinascente SpA, a group with more than 300 general and food stores throughout Italy. "But the fact is we have not noticed any falling off. It wasn't exciting, but I'd say sales were discreetly good, about 7 or 8 percent up on last year, including a bit of inflation."

"It was spend, spend, spend," said Maggie Wells, a spokeswoman for Selfridges Ltd., a department store on London's Oxford Street, "about half in cash and half on credit cards."

"Luxury goods held up well," she said, adding that one man put down £1,000 (about \$1,830) in cash for a caviar Christmas Eve. Sales at Au Printemps SA, a major Paris department store group, were up 11 percent in the pre-Christmas period from last year, a spokeswoman said.

ADVERTISEMENT BASS PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY (CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from 31st December, 1987, as Koo-Associate N.V., Spitsaan 172, Amsterdam, div. no. 28 of the CDR's Bass Public Limited Company, each repr. 50 shares, will be payable with Dfls. 7.75 (re interim dividend for the year ended 30th September, 1987) 4.8 p. per share. Tax credit 0.8875 = Dfls. 2.98 per CDR.

Residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit when the relevant tax treaty meets this facility.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V. Amsterdam, 17th December, 1987.

ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) Dec. 28, 1987

A large table listing various international funds with columns for fund names, currencies, and prices. The table is organized into sections like 'INTERNATIONAL FUNDS', 'Other Funds', and 'AMERICAN FUNDS'. It includes fund names such as 'ALMA GROUP', 'Windsor Fund', 'First National Bank of Chicago', etc.

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AS - Australian Dollars; BF - Belgium Francs; C - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Marks; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Florins; L - Italian Lira; L.F. - Luxembourg Francs; M - Mexican Pesos; N.S. - New Zealand Dollars; P - Portuguese Escudos; S - Swiss Francs; S.M. - Spanish Marks; T - Taiwan Dollars; T.S. - Thai Shillings; Y - Japanese Yen; £ - British Pounds; \$ - U.S. Dollars; \$A - Australian Dollars; \$N - New Zealand Dollars; \$F - Swiss Francs; \$S - Singapore Dollars; \$H - Hong Kong Dollars; \$C - Canadian Dollars; \$D - Danish Kroner; \$E - Euro; \$G - German Marks; \$I - Irish Pounds; \$J - Japanese Yen; \$K - South Korean Won; \$L - Lithuanian Litas; \$M - Maltese Lira; \$N - New Zealand Dollars; \$O - Omani Rials; \$P - Philippine Pesos; \$R - Russian Rubles; \$S - Swedish Kronor; \$T - Taiwan Dollars; \$U - Ukrainian Hryvnia; \$V - Vietnamese Dong; \$W - West German Marks; \$Y - Yugoslav Dinars; \$Z - Zimbabwean Dollars; \$ - U.S. Dollars; \$A - Australian Dollars; 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Monday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	St. 100 High	Low	Close	Chg.
130	110	IBM	4.0 10 15	130	110	125	+
120	100	AT&T	3.5 10 15	120	100	110	+
110	90	GE	3.0 10 15	110	90	100	+
100	80	Westinghouse	2.5 10 15	100	80	90	+
90	70	General Electric	2.0 10 15	90	70	80	+
80	60	Rockwell	1.5 10 15	80	60	70	+
70	50	Boeing	1.0 10 15	70	50	60	+
60	40	Lockheed	0.5 10 15	60	40	50	+
50	30	Northrop	0.5 10 15	50	30	40	+
40	20	Raytheon	0.5 10 15	40	20	30	+
30	10	Grumman	0.5 10 15	30	10	20	+

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	St. 100 High	Low	Close	Chg.
100	80	AT&T	3.5 10 15	100	80	90	+
90	70	IBM	4.0 10 15	90	70	80	+
80	60	Westinghouse	2.5 10 15	80	60	70	+
70	50	General Electric	2.0 10 15	70	50	60	+
60	40	Rockwell	1.5 10 15	60	40	50	+
50	30	Boeing	1.0 10 15	50	30	40	+
40	20	Lockheed	0.5 10 15	40	20	30	+
30	10	Northrop	0.5 10 15	30	10	20	+
20	10	Raytheon	0.5 10 15	20	10	15	+
10	5	Grumman	0.5 10 15	10	5	10	+

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10	5	Grumman	0.5 10 15	10	5	10	+

Offshore Bank Assets Rise by 114% in Taiwan

TAIPEI — Taiwan's central bank said Monday that total assets of the country's offshore banking units more than doubled to \$11.6 billion in the first ten months of 1987, a 114 percent gain from a year earlier.

Claims on financial institutions accounted for 80 percent of the assets, with loans to nonfinancial institutions and investments in securities accounting for the rest, the central bank said.

Deposits from financial institutions accounted for 97.83 percent of total liabilities, with 63 percent of these deposits from Asia, 23 percent from the United States and 13 percent from Europe.

Taiwan has seven local and nine foreign banks operating as offshore banking units. It introduced offshore banking in July 1984 to compete with Hong Kong and Singapore.

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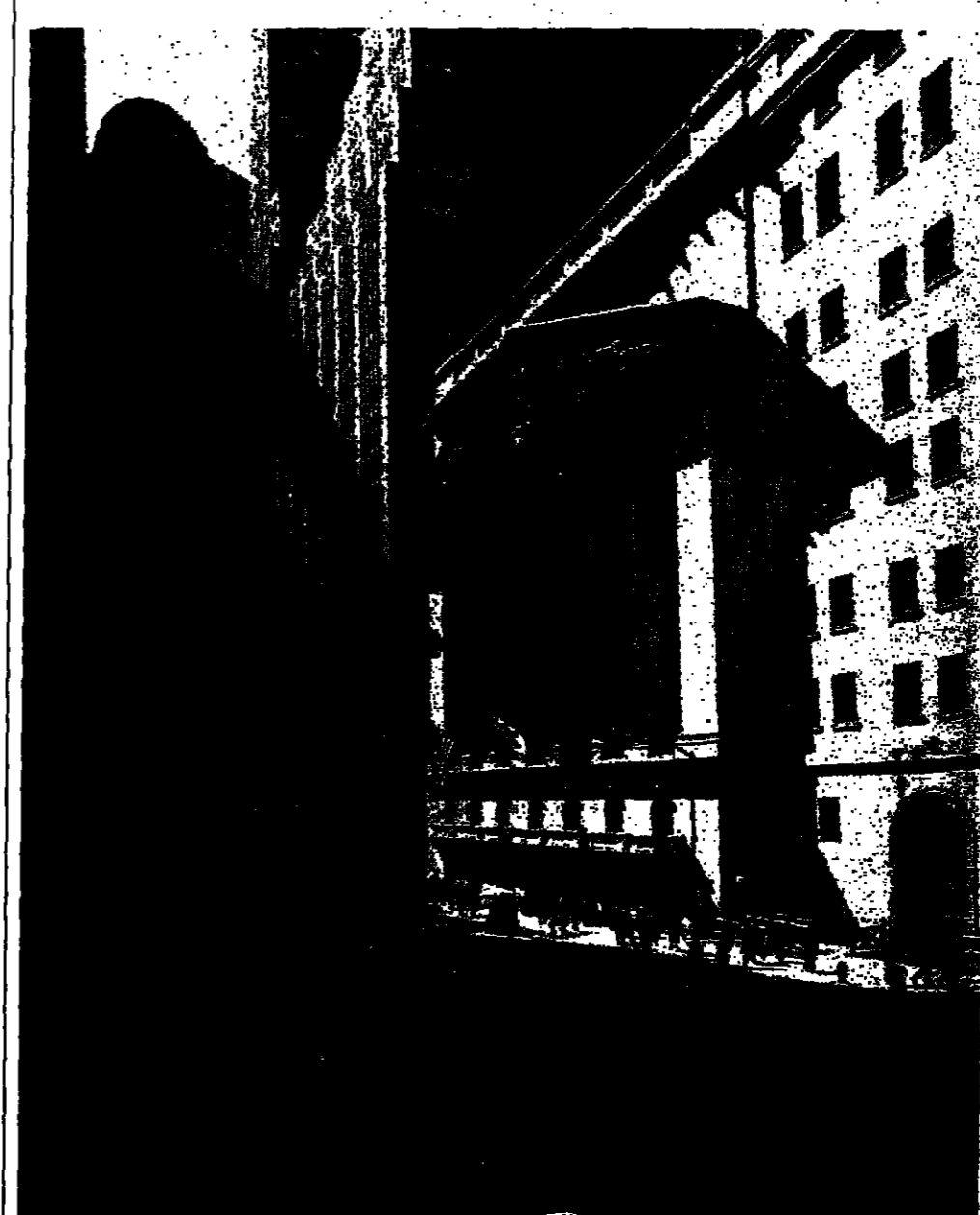
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CURRENCY MARKETS

DOLLAR: After New Lows, U.S. Calls Plunge Harmful

(Continued from Page 1) rise in the dollar. The currency has continued to fall steadily despite the hope of G-7 ministers that their statement would stabilize it. A White House official who spoke on condition he not be identified said there was "serious concern" about the dollar's continued decline and that Mr. Fitzwater's statement was part of a "coordinated administration effort" to address the issue. The latest round of dollar declines began Thursday, two days after the G-7 statement and a day after Beryl W. Spinkler, President Reagan's chief economic adviser, said the document contained no specific agreement to support the dollar at its current levels. A dealer in New York said Monday, "The Spinkler remarks are the guiding market force until the remarks are clarified or a more forceful statement is made. In absence of any fresh news that's the market's credo." The weakness spread into foreign markets over the weekend and Japanese institutional investors, in particular, sold the dollar. In Tokyo, the only major world market open on the Christmas holiday, the dollar fell Friday to close at 125.20 yen, and it continued downward on Monday. Traders said the market was convinced that the United States, in its eagerness to correct a huge trade

Bonn Minister Will Consider a Further Stimulus

BONN — Economics Minister Martin Bangemann said Monday he might propose further measures to stimulate West Germany's economy next year. Some foreign and domestic critics have complained that recent West German measures aimed at boosting the nation's domestic spending are inadequate. Mr. Bangemann, in his traditional year-end statement, said he would propose unspecified moves to further stimulate the economy in 1988 if he deemed them necessary. He said such measures could be aimed at deregulating industry but did not provide further details. But he also defended West German fiscal measures aimed at boosting the country's economic growth and predicted that they would insure a healthy outlook for 1988. The measures include a 14 billion Deutsche mark (\$8.5 billion) tax cut that is to go into effect in January and a government pledge to offer communities cheaper credit.

Has the Dollar Fallen Enough? The Battle Rages On

By Steven Greenhouse New York Times Service PARIS — By agreeing last week "to foster stability of exchange rates," the Group of Seven industrialized nations seemingly laid to rest the major uncertainty plaguing the currency markets. But the debate rages on. Indeed, the statement by the Group of Seven — the United States, Japan, West Germany, France, Italy, Britain and Canada — is by no means expected to end the disagreement, especially since observers are split four ways about the dollar's current level: too high, too low, about right, and about right if certain steps are taken. Not coincidentally, the position one takes often seems related to how much one's country is potentially hurt or helped by a weaker dollar. Martin A. Feldstein, former chairman of the U.S. Council of Economic Advisers, has led the charge for a weaker dollar, asserting early this month that it must drop at least another 10 percent to help bring the U.S. trade deficit into balance. He says the dollar will inevitably fall to 100 yen and 1.2 DM because Japan and West Germany have lower inflation rates than the United States. Since the dollar reached its high of around 277 Japanese yen and 3.40 Deutsche marks two years ago, it has fallen to below 125 yen and 1.60 DM.

Not coincidentally, the position one takes often seems related to how much one's country is potentially hurt or helped by a weaker dollar.

Those who say the dollar is too high also note that the years of a hugely overvalued dollar caused a crisis of competitiveness for many U.S. industries that forced cuts in capacity and investment. Now it is argued that to encourage new capacity and investment, several years of an overly weak dollar are needed to compensate. Sir Geoffrey Lintler, a senior British Treasury official and chairman of a crucial committee

the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, said recently that the dollar had hit levels consistent with reducing trade imbalances at a satisfactory pace. He voiced concern that if the dollar fell further, it would create excessive recessionary pressures in Europe and Japan and inflationary pressures in the United States. Brendan Brown, an economist with County Natwest Bank in London, also does not quarrel with the U.S. currency's current rate. "I believe a major improvement in the United States current-account balance is under way, next year and beyond," he said, predicting that the current-account deficit would narrow from \$150 billion this year to \$100 billion in 1988. Although some economists disagree, he said that with the deficit shrinking at that rate, Washington would not face major problems financing its trade deficit. Current account measures trade in goods and services as well as interest, dividends and certain transfers. On Dec. 16, 33 prominent economists from 13 countries issued a statement saying that the dollar was close to its proper trade-weighted level, provided that Washington, Tokyo, and Bonn took cooperative steps to help slash their trade imbalances faster and further. Many economists say it is simplistic to look just at purchasing-power parity or at reducing trade imbalances to determine proper exchange-rate levels. Focusing solely on purchasing-power parity could result in high trade imbalances that would continue to cause disruption in the markets. Focusing solely on reducing imbalances could bring about a severe overshooting that would cause the imbalances to veer in the other direction.

U.S. Tool Orders Fell

WASHINGTON — U.S. machine tool orders plunged 49 percent in November from October, to \$137.3 million, the National Machine Tool Builders' Association said Monday.

Monday's OTC Prices MASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar volume. Via The Associated Press

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in \$ Mil. High Low 4 P.M. CHG. Includes various stock listings such as A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

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Monday's AMEX Closing Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

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SPORTS

A Woman Calls the NFL Shots

By Norman Chad
WASHINGTON — Nearly 18 1/2 years after America put a man on the moon, it put a woman on a National Football League game broadcast.

particulars about her lack of experience. And it's not as if Weisman hired a Radio City Rockette to make over behind the mike. Siereas is a proven professional sportscaster and news anchor.



Siereas and Rowe in pregame conference.

Winners and Survivors: Playoff Picture's in Focus

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — With the exception of the St. Louis Cardinals and the Houston Oilers, it wasn't necessarily who won or lost; it was who reached the National Football League playoffs.

NFL ROUNDUP

did just that. St. Louis could have gained a wild-card berth with a victory. Instead, Dallas upset the Cardinals.

joins Houston, Seattle and Minnesota as wild-card entries.

The playoffs get under way Sunday, with Seattle at Houston and Minnesota at New Orleans. If Seattle wins, the following week will find the Seahawks at Cleveland and Indianapolis at Denver.

The regular season was to end Monday night with New England playing at Miami.

49ers 48, Rams 0: In San Francisco, Steve Young threw for three touchdowns, including two to Rice, and 174 yards in the first half.

The rout was the 49ers' best showing since a 49-0 trouncing of Detroit in 1961. "Our team was pretty much helpless," said John Robinson, the Los Angeles coach.

The losers' Charles White won the NFL rushing title, beating out former Rams star Eric Dickerson with a 95-yard performance that gave him 1,374 yards for the season.

Bears 6, Raiders 3: In Los Angeles, Kevin Butler's 30-yard field goal with 4:56 remaining gave Chicago the home-field advantage for its first playoff game.

The victory snapped a two-game losing streak as the Bears finished 11-4. "I don't know how pretty it was," said Coach Mike Ditka. "I really don't care. We'll probably go into the playoffs as a weak starter. But somebody has to come to Chicago, I know that. We'll be ready for them."

Playing in his final regular-season game, Walter Payton, the NFL's all-time leading rusher, gained 82 yards on 20 carries. Payton has rushed for a career total of 16,726 yards, putting him 4,414 yards ahead of Jim Brown.



SNOWED UNDER — Rulon Jones was in full cry after registering the fourth sack of the day on San Diego quarterback Mark Vlasic. A crowd estimated at 25,000 braved blizzard conditions at Denver's Mile High Stadium to watch the Broncos lock up the AFC West title.

Broncos 24, Chargers 0: In Denver, K.C. Clark returned a punt 71 yards for a touchdown and Ricky Hunsley scored on a 52-yard interception return as the 10-4-1 Broncos, losing a blizzard protest their early lead, clinched the home-field advantage throughout the AFC playoffs.

Orleans, Morten Andersen kicked four field goals and Dalton Hilliard sparked a three-touchdown second half as the Saints closed out the franchise's most successful season ever.

troit past the Falcons. The Lions finished the year at 4-11; next year's top draft pick will go to 3-12 Atlanta.

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

NBA Standings table with columns for Eastern Conference (Atlantic, Central, Pacific) and Western Conference (Pacific, Central, Midwest). Lists teams like Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, etc., with their records.

Football

NFL Standings table with columns for American Conference (East, West) and National Conference (East, West). Lists teams like Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Cleveland, etc., with their records.

NBA Rookie Pool Shows Depth — but No Superstars

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — The National Basketball Association's current rookie crop, although lacking superstars, is shaping up as the most talented since 1981-82.

deprived the league of its first two draft picks, but 15 other first-rounders are making significant, if not spectacular, contributions to their teams.

of Sacramento, Indiana's Reggie Miller and Reggie Williams of the Los Angeles Clippers are excellent.

ures since he joined New Jersey's starting lineup because of injuries. Last season, only six rookies averaged 10 points or more.

Williams has struggled with injuries and doubts about whether he is best suited as a small forward or a shooting guard. But he is averaging nearly 13 points for the offense-starved Clippers and has the rookie season-high of 34 points.

VANTAGE POINT/George Vecsey

Some Postcards From 1987

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The story goes that Los Angeles Manager Tom Lasorda was asked how he maintained his intensity during a dreadful baseball season.

Lasorda said Dodge pride made him give 100 percent effort every game, and then he asked the assembled sportswriters: "And what keeps you blokes going?"



Dick Howser, at his final spring training.

The biggest surprise so far is Jackson, the 18th selection in the first round. Jackson's ability as a court general was so apparent that New York's general manager, Al Bianchi, unloaded two veteran point guards, Gerald Henderson and Roy Sparrow, before the season was 10 days old.

Chicago and Seattle are two stronger teams that have brought their rookies along slowly, yet are giving them important roles.

U.S. College Results

Table of U.S. College Results for various sports including Football, Basketball, and Hockey. Lists schools like Marshall, Appalachian State, etc., and their results.

Hockey

NHL Standings table with columns for Wales Conference (Pacific, Central) and Campbell Conference (East, West). Lists teams like Philadelphia, NY Islanders, etc., with their records.

Little All-America

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — The National Football League's Little All-America football team for 1987.

Light Earl: Chris Verducci, Ohio State, 4-4, 25, Senior.
Pitchers: James Ashley, Southwestern State (Minn.), 4-4, 175, Senior; Chris Vogel, Knox, 6-1, 185, Sophomore.

European Soccer

Port Washington, New York, April 18-19 — The television flickers long past midnight as the New York Islanders and the Washington Capitals play 1 hour 8 minutes 47 seconds of sudden-death overtime before Pat Lafontaine's goal wins the National Hockey League playoff series.

hearing, the director of security at the Pan-American Games tries to explain to Cuban officials that he cannot exactly arrest every protester with an anti-Castro sign or pamphlet, that we have this funny little custom called freedom of speech.

Although he's missed 11 games with a broken finger, Smith served notice that he will challenge Jackson as the top new point guard. His scoring average of nearly 17 points is the highest among rookies and he also has 7.5 assists per game.

College Top-20 Results

Table of College Top-20 Results for various sports including Football, Basketball, and Hockey. Lists schools like Stanford, Michigan, etc., and their results.

Transition

FOOTBALL
L.A. RAMS—Activated Hugh Miller, quarterback and Donald Evans fullback, placed Jim Everett, quarterback; Dennis Harvey, guard; Mike Gomez, running back; Shawn Miller, defensive end; and Lohel Heimull, running back, on injured reserve.

Transition

Los Angeles, June 14 — They could have mailed in the results on this one, but CBS is happy to have one more Lakers-Celtics game, even a 106-93 rerun for the NBA title.

Transition

Wimbledon, England, July 5 — Talk about social climbing. Pat Cash climbs into the guest box to embrace his family after his straight-sets victory over Ivan Lendl in the finals. Before that, Jimbo Connors, 34, captivated the fans by lasting to the semifinals.

Transition

San Francisco, Oct. 9 — The Cardinals win with Tom Lawless at third base to prove that they will not give up. The Giants will lose the pennant five days later, and then lose a November referendum about building a new downtown stadium.

Transition

Unlabeled, New York, Dec. 13 — The U.S. Olympic hockey team beats a Soviet advance party that rivals the 1962 Mets, 13-2. There are rumors that the USSR may send teams to the NHL in a few years, but Dave Brown and Tiger Williams could wreck world peace with a few hacks with their sticks.

Transition

Paris — Rued Gullit of the Netherlands was named the winner of the ballon d'or as 1987's top European soccer player Monday in a poll conducted by France Football, a weekly magazine.

Gullit Tops Annual Soccer Poll

PARIS — Rued Gullit of the Netherlands was named the winner of the ballon d'or as 1987's top European soccer player Monday in a poll conducted by France Football, a weekly magazine.

ART BUCHWALD

Thanks for What?

WASHINGTON — The worst thing about sending a Christmas gift is not knowing if the person received it.



Buchwald

This scene is being repeated in homes all over the United States. "It's funny," said Ethel Americus, "the Blauvets never thanked us for the ant farm we sent them."

"Ah, the heck with it. If they're going to behave like ingrates I say we write off the ant farm as a bad investment," Tom told her.

"I have an idea," Ethel declared. "Why don't we drop in on them, and while you keep them occupied, I'll scout around and see if the ant farm is anywhere. Then at least we'll know if they got it or not."

Parts of 1493 Almanac Discovered in Library. CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Two pieces of paper discovered glued inside a book at Harvard University's Houghton Library have provided a window on the past: The 494-year-old pieces of paper turned out to be part of a 15th-century almanac.

Mehta Back in New York After a Busy Sabbatical

By John Rockwell

NEW YORK — Sabbaticals are an ingrained part of academic life, but they are less common for conductors. Yet a year-long sabbatical is just what Zubin Mehta took in 1987, a state of grace from which he returns this week to take up full-time duties as music director of the New York Philharmonic.

Yet Mehta compromised the diplomatic aspects of the trip by insisting on reminding the Poles at news conferences of their complicity in Nazi atrocities. "Sometimes I do really use my non-aligned Indian position to say things other people cannot," he said.

The trip to Poland and Hungary was hardly the only time spent by Mehta with his Israel Philharmonic over the past year. Right after he and the New York Philharmonic helped open the renovated Carnegie Hall last December, he presided over two Israel Philharmonic festivals, one marking that orchestra's 50th anniversary and one honoring the late Arthur Schnitzler.



Conductor Mehta: Hard work amid the penguins.

Scholars use their sabbaticals for many purposes — to undertake research, to teach elsewhere, to vacation and generally to recharge the batteries. Mehta, as he reported recently from his residence in Los Angeles, did a bit of all of those things. Whether it recharged his batteries or not, only one will tell. He says he is "dying to come back."

It is partly this kind of nonsense frankness, partly his dashing podium manner and partly his inconsistent but sometimes genuinely telling interpretations that explain the appeal he seems to exercise over Philharmonic audiences. The critical response to Mehta in New York (and in Los Angeles before that) has been mixed at best: A few loved him, some dismissed him and most noted the many evenings of apparent competent indifference, of functional but uninspired music-making along with the occasional pieces and programs in which he raised himself to a higher level of involvement and commitment.

But Philharmonic officials measure these things differently. Leonard Bernstein — who suffered critical rebuffs as music director in the 1960s — was a huge audience hit. But Pierre Boulez, who was less successful in those terms, by the French conductor's last season, 1977-78, subscribers were down to 27,000; now they're up to 35,000. The Philharmonic says Avery Fisher Hall attendance has sustained itself at more than 95 percent during Mehta's tenure. To be sure, there are clouds even on this statistical horizon. No record company seems interested in committing itself to a series of Mehta-Philharmonic recordings; although the Philharmonic claims otherwise, the accepted wisdom is that the combination of Mehta

and the Israel Philharmonic's season in July, a tour of European summer festivals with that orchestra, opening its new season in October and a special memorial concert in Philadelphia for his friend the philanthropist Frederick Mann. "A lot of close friends died this year," he remarked soberly. "Danny Kaye, Jacqueline du Pré, Jascha Heifetz."

Mehta is looking forward to the rest of this season, which will include a Philharmonic spring tour of Leningrad and Moscow; to the summer, with a swing through the European festivals in August and September, and to the 1988-89 season, with a big retrospective of the compositions of Bernstein. Beyond that, he says he hasn't planned.

Glasnost Is a Bit Opaque In Man-of-Year Reports

Soviet media reported that Time had named the Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev its man of the year, but left out some details of the magazine's story. The Tass news agency and Radio Moscow reported that the magazine called Gorbachev, 56, a dedicated communist, but did not report that Time also referred to him as a "ruthless political opportunist." They also failed to mention previous Soviet leaders who were chosen Time's man of the year: Josef Stalin, Nikita Khrushchev and Yuri Andropov, who shared the cover with President Ronald Reagan in 1983. The man-of-the-year title is not necessarily an honor, since Time stresses that it selects the recipients solely on the basis of their influence on world affairs. . . . Meanwhile Soviet human-rights activists are appealing to Paul Simon, Bruce Springsteen, Billy Joel and other Western stars for help. The rights group is running out of money to continue its work for reform, including producing the journal Glasnost, said Lev Timofeyev, editor of the publication. So the dissidents, mostly former political prisoners, decided to appeal to stars "who have already stood up for human rights" to hold fund-raising concerts in the Soviet Union. Joel performed in Moscow last year, and Simon and Springsteen have supported worldwide human-rights efforts.

A hotel in Tucson, Arizona, recovered \$300,000 worth of jewelry that the choreographer Martha Graham had placed in a bag that she inadvertently told a maid to throw in the trash, police said. Graham, 93, was in Tucson to visit a relative. Princess Diana has slipped behind her "best friend," Sarah, the Duchess of York, in popularity with the British public. A poll by the Sunday Express put the re-haird Sarah, known as Fergie, in fifth place, one percentage point ahead of Di. A similar poll taken two weeks earlier put Diana in second place in the popularity stakes, behind only her mother-in-law, Queen Elizabeth II. Sarah ranked No. 6 in that poll. The surprising No. 2 this time was Princess Anne, who was near the bottom in a 1981 poll.

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WWF advertisement titled 'Why are we pouring away the world's most fertile environment?' featuring a large image of a hand pouring water into a sink. Text includes: 'In the developed world, governments regularly finance the drainage of even privately-owned wetlands to the detriment of the public's need for fish production, flood control, water purification and recreational sites. Support our international effort to save wetlands. WWF has prepared an international programme to save wetlands which will: Develop existing wetland reserves, set up new ones, and train national park staff in wetlands' management techniques. Support those lobbying efforts which highlight the value of wetlands in land-use policies, and help secure allocations of money for conservation and. Continue to fund wetland conservation projects in dozens of countries including such important wetlands as those in Irian Jaya, the Djoudj in Senegal, Pantanal in Brazil and Lange Lacke in Austria. But these things will only happen if you support them with your money. Please help. Write for further details to: World Wildlife Fund, World Conservation Centre, CH-1196 Gland, Switzerland. CARE FOR NATURE, YOUR FUTURE DEPENDS ON IT.'

Vertical sidebar advertisement for 'Kiosk' and 'The Delayed Parts Failure' with various notices and contact information.